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WEST ASSAILED FOR PROCRASTINATION IN TALKS ON NONNUCLEAR STATES

LD021341 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 25, 20 Jun 80 pp 5, 6

[K. Yurin article "Guarantees for Nonnuclear States"]

[Text] Recently, many states not possessing nuclear weapons have been expressing concern for their own safety with increasing frequency. And there are good reasons for this. Under conditions where huge stocks of mass destruction weapons have been accumulated and new and increasingly destructive systems are being constantly added to them, when the world is inflamed by relapses into dangerous tension which threatens to turn into worldwide conflict, no country and no people can feel themselves secure.

It is obvious that states which abstain from producing and acquiring nuclear weapons and do not allow them to be deployed on their territory are in a special position.

Do any guarantees exist specially to protect the security of nonnuclear states? There are such guarantees. They are contained, for example, in Resolution No. 255, adopted by the UN Security Council on 19 June, 1968. This resolution, which was voted for by the USSR, the United States and Britain, envisages that in the event of aggression with the use of nuclear weapons or the threat of such aggression against such states not possessing nuclear weapons, the Security Council and primarily its permanent members must undertake prompt actions in accordance with its obligations as laid down in the UN Charter.

Such guarantees exist as part of the international political lexicon under the "negative" headline. In essence they state that the nuclear powers assume the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against states without such weapons at their disposal. In 1978, the Soviet Union became the first among the nuclear powers to declare that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states which abstain from producing and acquiring such weapons and which do not have them on their territory. What is more, the USSR expressed its readiness to conclude special agreements on this score with any such states and called on the other nuclear powers to follow its example.

The guarantees, founded on making use of UN resources and also on unilateral declarations by the nuclear powers, were positively received by the nonnuclear states. At the same time, some of them think that the existing guarantees are not sufficiently effective. The point is that some of them are not couched in the form of agreed international-legal obligations and are accompanied by stipulations which diminish their value.

The Soviet Union is understanding toward the desire of nonnuclear countries to strengthen their security. It sees this as a comment of the broader problem of strengthening peace and curbing the nuclear arms race. Of course a more effective solution to the problem would be an accord on halting production of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stocks until they are completely eliminated. However, until this final aim is achieved, we must not, in our opinion, exclude measures which though less radical still promote a reduction of the danger of a nuclear conflict emerging.

Such a measure would be the elaboration of agreed guarantees with the legal force of an international document. Here it is appropriate to recall that back in 1966, when the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons was being elaborated, the Soviet Government announced its readiness to include in this document's draft a clause banning the use of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states participating in the treaty, and not having such weapons on their territory. But this proposal had to be abandoned at that time because of objections from the West.

At the 23d UN General Assembly Session which took place at the end of 1978, the USSR proposed concluding an international convention on strengthening guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states and submitted a draft for such a convention.

An overwhelming majority of UN member states spoke constructively of this Soviet proposal. At the same time other approaches were elucidated too.

As distinct from the USSR, which proposed providing guarantees for a broad range of non-nuclear states, the United States and Britain advocated providing guarantees only for countries participating in the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons or similar agreements. France expressed its readiness to elaborate a formula excluding use or threat of use of nuclear weapons only against states which are part of nonnuclear zones. But as is known, at present there really only exists one such zone--in Latin America. China has restricted itself to repeating its well-worn demagogic declarations about nonuse of nuclear weapons against any nonnuclear countries, while not proposing any constructive practical solutions. Pakistan presented its own draft for an international convention. This document proposed that allies of nuclear powers be excluded from the ranks of the countries to which the guarantees for security would apply.

Referring to the "unrealistic nature" of an agreement on international guarantees with a binding force, the United States opposed the proposals on concluding a convention with the idea of the Security Council officially taking into consideration the unilateral declarations made earlier by the nuclear powers on this account.

Despite differences of opinion, all the nuclear powers have agreed in principle on the need to provide more reliable guarantees for nonnuclear states.

Now the question of guarantees occupies a prominent place in the work of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. Here a special working party has been formed, which is examining the socialist countries draft convention, the aforementioned Pakistani draft, and the U.S. proposal which envisaged the General Assembly adopting a resolution containing the unilateral declarations already made by the nuclear powers (earlier, as pointed out, the United States was proposing that the UN Security Council take such declarations into consideration). The committee members reached agreement that accords on guarantees for the security of states not possessing nuclear weapons must be effective and international by nature. Questions of which countries the agreements on "negative" guarantees should apply to and of possible forms for such accords were discussed in detail. It was noted that the idea of concluding an international convention met with no objections in principle.

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In any event, the debates in the Disarmament Committee have begun and they must be urged on in order to attain the goal more rapidly. The conditions for this exist. Unfortunately, recently the pace of the talks has noticeably slowed up. This is happening as a result of certain countries' obstructionist stances, primarily the United States and China. At the same time, instead of making a constructive contribution to the solution of the tasks confronting the committee, these states are complicating its activity by submitting for discussion now procedural and not other questions not within the competence of this international organ. As a result, during the Disarmament Committee's spring session, they did not even manage to get down to discussion of "negative" guarantees. After the unjustified delays and holdups the sole thing agreed on was a mandate for the special working party in which practical talks are being held.

The USSR and the other socialist countries oppose these unseemly attempts to block the efforts aimed at curbing the arms race with a determination to fight for military detente and to hold businesslike talks in a constructive spirit. This is evidenced, for example, by the initiatives advanced at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting in Warsaw on 14-15 May.

In the declaration adopted by this conference, the socialist countries announced in particular their readiness to adopt special measures to strengthen guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states in Europe. Such measures might envisage the nuclear powers' being obliged never to use nuclear weapons against those European states--regardless of their participation or nonparticipation in military alliances--not possessing such weapons and not having any foreign nuclear weapons on their territory. These states have the right to receive a guarantee also that, in accordance with the principle of nonuse or threat of force, no other weapons will be used against them.

The Warsaw Pact participants stressed the need to consolidate and develop the positive things which had been achieved in the sphere of curbing the arms race. They advocated the rapid completion of talks, including talks on the problem of nonuse of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states which do not have nuclear weapons on their own territory.

TRUD ARTICLE VIEWS TRADE UNION STRUGGLE FOR DISARMAMENT

LD021113 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 17 June, 1980, publishes on page 3 under the headline "Trade Unions in the Struggle for Peace and Disarmament" a 2,200-word article by V. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International department, describing the activity of the Soviet trade unions and the international trade union movement. Particularly the WFTU, in the struggle for disarmament. At the same time Mozhayev criticizes the ICFTU, whose "leadership is following increasingly eagerly the doctrines prevailing in the West, contributing to the anti-Soviet, antisocialist campaigns and the stoking of the myth of the 'Soviet threat,'" although he notes that "not all the trade union centers belonging to the ICFTU act in the spirit of that organization's leadership."

Refuting forces in the international trade union movement which view the struggle for disarmament as a "purely political matter," Mozhayev states that the funds spent on the arms race could be spent on improving workers' living standards and eliminating unemployment. Finally he outlines ways in which the trade unions could further promote disarmament.

LD030913 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 21 Jun 80 (Magazine Section) p 14

[Excerpts] After a moment's hesitation, during which Popov asked his secretary in what language we were to conduct the interview, he settled himself in his high-backed chair, picked up his gold-rimmed glasses from his vast desk and proceeded, guided by the topics we had sent him a few days earlier, in the singsong way of speaking Russian (exposition on a high note, a lower note for the explanation and back to a high note for the conclusion) which is also characteristic of scientists and leaders.

"Contrary to what you say in your notes, I would not use the word enthusiastic to describe the way in which our press has reported the failure of the boycott. Such enthusiastic language would not, as you say, be consistent with the real situation, inasmuch as the struggle for or against the boycott is still in progress. No, I believe it is merely an observation of the facts, and the fact is that the attempts to torpedo the games have failed, at least on the scale that the boycott's organizers envisaged. The Moscow games will open normally inasmuch as not only the number of countries but also their sporting potential reflect the normal character of normal Olympic games. From the viewpoint of preparing the facilities"--Vladimir Popov, like a good strategist, switched quickly from defense to attack--"the Moscow games will have an even higher standard than usual, since both the material and technical foundation of the events and preparations for the sports facilities and everything that will be at the service of both competitors and visitors is already, over a month before the games begin, at a stage where, in our opinion, they are superior to what has been seen in any previous city, including Tokyo."

The attack continued, giving the "adversary"--in this case the journalist--no time to reply:

"What is at stake is not Moscow but the universal character of the games.

"So there is not, as you claim, an unjustified enthusiasm on our part but a normal satisfaction dictated by the specific situation. Furthermore, still with regard to the boycott, allow me to say a couple of other things: As far as we are concerned, the boycott is not aimed so much at the Moscow games as at the universal character of the Olympic movement as an important topical phenomenon, toward which the games have been moving since the fifties as the countries liberated from colonialism entered the Olympic movement. The Olympic movement ceased to be just for the elite of the old sporting centers and in fact became universal. Since then we have witnessed attempts to reverse this trend--attempts which are now reaching their climax in the boycott of the coming games...."

What about Afghanistan? Was it not the events there which lent the greatest weight to the boycott campaign?

Vladimir Popov pondered for a moment, became more serious, then resumed the exchange with the following reply:

"As far as we are concerned, the Afghanistan argument has no justification. The games have been canceled only when world wars were being waged, but have otherwise always continued to be held under all conditions, however complex and acute. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, with the complexity of the times in which we live, there will always be more or less acute political events, and the games must not be interrupted because of that, since in fact they help, in their own way, to surmount difficult situations. We did not break off our sporting and cultural links with the United States when it was involved up to its neck in the war in Vietnam--a country very distant from its own borders.

"Our viewpoints on Afghanistan might not coincide. As far as we are concerned, it is a gesture of solidarity based on prior agreements, the fulfillment of a duty to a country on our borders. The West sees it differently. History will show who is right. But political problems must be resolved by political means and in political forums, while shielding sport from their effects as much as possible. Furthermore, it should be noted that the attempts to boycott the games began long before the events in Afghanistan--the Americans struggled to prevent us being granted the right to organize the games. Then in 1974 when the International Olympic Committee eventually granted us this right the appeals for a boycott emerged--the British foreign secretary even made a formal appeal for a boycott 2 years before Afghanistan...."

But still he did not fully answer our initial question: The boycott did eventually achieve results, since the United States, the FRG and Japan will not be represented, which will inevitably have repercussions on the competition's sporting "validity"....

The deputy chairman of the Olympic Committee showed how much he had studied his subject by the willingness with which he discussed this topic:

"Of course," he admitted, "the absence of those three countries affects the games' sporting potential to an extent. We would like the U.S. athletes, swimmers and basketball players and the Japanese gymnasts to be present.... As for the FRG, though they have a good team of athletes, you must bear in mind that Bonn's sporting standards have fallen somewhat in recent years. Furthermore, since the boycott does in fact affect the sporting status of the games, it will also have negative consequences for the sportsmen who do not attend--note that the Americans beat no records in May, which is unusual and which the specialists attribute partly to the lack of training for the Moscow games.

"Be that as it may, we believe that the sporting potential of the coming Olympics will be sufficiently high--the competitions will be serious and there will still be interest in the results. The statistics presented by the U.S. State Department at the end of the acceptance period (27 May) are extremely biased. If we look at things as they really are, we will see that of the 20 countries in Montreal which took the top 20 places in the unofficial team classification, 16 will be in Moscow. It is true that some federations have expressed reservations, but on the whole these have proved unpopular."

Vladimir Popov concluded with more data: "In Montreal 198 gold medals were contested and 144 of them were won by athletes from countries which are coming to Moscow."

I pointed out that the struggle is still going on: There are some athletes who might not come at the last moment because of difficulties created by their governments....

"Yes," he admitted, "indeed, the struggle will continue until the opening day of the games. We do not rule out the possibility of the boycott's sponsors managing to prevent athletes and even entire federations coming to Moscow. But these will be minor changes which will in any case not alter the essential point: The games will take place and they will be normal games. [paragraph continues]

I regard 80 countries as a worthy number for an Olympic games and I believe we have already reached this, though the present figure of 85 could change before 19 July in either direction."

In view of our persistence, he added:

"I would not use such a strong word as failure or nonfailure of the boycott: I would say that only in the event, it failed to take place in the manner its organizers intended."

Los Angeles: Yes or No?

What about Los Angeles? I asked. Will you take revenge for the present U.S. "affront" to you?

He replied cautiously: "Well, I would rather not venture to predict the future. But there is one thing that I can assure you of: We will stand by the International Olympic Committee's rulings and will not take a lamentable path of the petty politics being pursued by the people organizing the Moscow boycott..."

[Question] I can see that the boycott has also highlighted a whole series of issues which were already the subject of controversy: gigantism, politicization, the commercial nature of the enterprise, which conflicts with the Olympic ideal, and so forth. What is your answer to all these problems? Sometimes one has the impression that you are sailing on a sea of optimism, flying the Olympic flag and ignoring all these obstacles....

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, gigantism is indeed a problem. We believe that the limit was reached at Munich, Montreal and Moscow and that we must not go beyond this. Here we have an acceptable, reasonable and controllable standard of organization. Beyond this, no.

The commercial character of the games is another problem. But one which can, however, be attenuated if the organizers set the objective of covering their expenses and no more. This is what we have done.

As for depoliticization, we are acquainted with the European committees' proposals. It is their opinion that only the Olympic flag and the Olympic anthem should be used. However, this will not be the general practice observed in Moscow. We will compete under our own national flag and anthem, and we know that many other countries will do the same. The depoliticization argument is somewhat artificial, I feel, since for the sportsman the idea of the homeland, the country where he was born and grew up, still means a great deal. But this is an issue that could later be debated by the International Olympic Committee.

Foreign Tourists

Last, Vladimir Popov revealed to us that the problem of broadcasting the games in America is still unresolved and that final negotiations are in progress. Be that as it may, until a few days ago the U.S. corporation ABC TV still had reservations at the Kosmos Hotel (built by the French and Yugoslavs, one of the six new hotels built specially for the Olympics and whereby the Russians have doubled the number of beds for tourists in the capital from 27,000 to 54,000) and had not removed its equipment from the stadiums or the television center.

As for the tourists, he corrected a report issued a few days ago, confirming that the approximate figure is still 300,000 foreigners, though some of these are no longer coming from countries not participating (especially the United States and Japan, though many West Germans will still be coming) but from countries sending athletes to Moscow.

In any case the travel agencies have already had to pay the organizing committee the full price for the tickets they ordered.

"There has been no technological boycott," he said, "because when Carter launched the campaign much of the equipment was already in Moscow. Therefore, apart from Japanese, French and Soviet computers, the data will also be processed by IBM computers made in the United States."

GENEVA CONFERENCE DENOUNCES WEST FOR AID TO SOUTH AFRICA

LD022040 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva, July 2, TASS --At an international conference of actions of non-governmental organisations on sanctions against South Africa under way here numerous data are mentioned showing that the United States, Britain, Israel are supplying Pretoria with planes, helicopters, missiles, firearms and various other modern equipment. The racists are also being given military assistance by China and some other countries.

Facts show that Western countries invest large funds in the Republic of South Africa, grant licences to Pretoria, send specialists there thus promoting the build-up of the military potential of that seat of racism and aggression.

Speaking at meetings of the commission for investigation of facts of military assistance to the Republic of South Africa, participants in the Geneva conference, representatives of international and national public organisations and of African national liberation movements, are stigmatizing those who back up the racists, are demanding that the resolution of the Security Council banning deliveries of armaments to the Republic of South Africa be strictly observed.

A report of the African National Congress of South Africa submitted to the commission says that Egypt is one of the channels along which armaments are delivered to the Republic of South Africa.

Many speakers note that the arming of the Republic of South Africa with nuclear weapons presents a particular danger. The United States, Britain, France, Israel, Japan and some other Western countries helping Pretoria in the nuclear sphere are responsible for the fact that the threat to peace is increasing. This was noted, specifically, in the speech of member of the Presidium of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee Professor Leonard Goncharov. He pointed out that the Republic of South Africa had refused to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and had already staged a nuclear explosion. The Pretoria regime would be unable to survive if it were not for constant and vast backing by Western powers and China, said General Secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa Alfred Nzo.

COMMENTATOR SCORES U.S. DECISION TO GIVE AID TO THAILAND

LD021558 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 2 Jul 80

["Why the USA Is Arming Thailand"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

U.S. President J. Carter has ordered an immediate airlift of a large consignment of American weapons to Bangkok under the false pretext of aid to Thailand for the "defence" of its border with Kampuchea from "Vietnamese attacks." The hasty arms supplies will be done also by sea and include apart from fire arms, artillery and ammunitions, also the advanced M-48 tanks.

The causes of such urgent military aid are quite different from what the U.S. President has declared. As in reality, there is no threat to Thailand from the People's Republic of Kampuchea and nobody is going to attack it. On the contrary, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have been ordered to observe strictly the border with Thailand, not to violate its sovereignty and territorial integrity in the course of the operations, which are carried out for clearing the border areas of Kampuchea from the vestiges of Pol Pot gangs.

All responsibility for the present deterioration of the situation on the border between Thailand and Kampuchea rests with the authorities of Thailand, which made on June 23 an attempt at sending across the border into Kampuchea armed gangs of Pol Pot men, who found refuge in Thailand. This operation, which was pictured by Bangkok as "voluntary repatriation" of Khmer refugees, was accompanied, as the Kampuchean SPK News Agency reported, with rocket and artillery fire opened from Thailand's territory on the border areas of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Naturally, the Kampuchean military units had to rebuff the provocation. All this has been pictured in Bangkok as a "Vietnamese attack" against Thailand.

This slanderous fabrication has been clearly inspired by the USA and China and echoed by the Western propaganda with the aim of whipping up an anti-Vietnamese and anti-Kampuchean hue and cry. Beijing has levelled threats against the SRV, while Washington was in a hurry to declare its readiness to speed up arms supplies to Thailand.

It is indicative that agreement on stepping up U.S. military aid to Thailand was reached already in mid-June in the course of the visit to the USA of Thailand's Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, i.e., on the eve of the events on the Kampuchean-Thailand border. As was reported in the press, the USA decided to grant Thailand this year a 50 million dollar loan for arms purchases on condition that Thailand would support U.S. strategy in South-East Asia, which means continued support by Thailand for survivor Pol Pot butchers, the preservation of tensions on the Thailand-Kampuchean border.

It is apparently, not fortuitous also that the provocation on the border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea has coincided with the holding of the annual conference of ASEAN foreign ministers. Both the border conflict and the deliberately whipped up outcry on the necessity of rendering military aid to Thailand serve Washington as a means of increasing pressure to bear on the ASEAN member countries so as to prevent the recently manifest development of goodneighbourly relations between them and the SRV and the other countries of Indochina, at drawing ASEAN into the channel of Washington's imperialist policy. All this is in conflict with the interests of the peoples of the region and constitutes crude U.S. interference in their affairs.

CARTER SIGNS COMPULSORY REGISTRATION PROCLAMATION

LD022332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1925 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 2 July, TASS--President J. Carter has issued a decision on the compulsory registration of young people of call-up age which has been issued on the basis of a corresponding law drawn up early this year and which came into force last week. The decision obliges all American youths born in 1960 and 1961 to put in an appearance from 21 July until 2 August of this year in the nearest post office to fill in the Pentagon registration forms which will then be sent to the U.S. military department and systematized. Evasion of registration carries a 5-year imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.

As a result, the Pentagon will be aiming at 4 million young men due for draft.

The program for registering young people is a component part of Washington's "imperial" policy which has recently been gambling more and more openly on brute force "to secure the interests" of the United States abroad. Its aim is to secure for the Pentagon sufficient reserves of "cannon fodder" to carry out the United States far-reaching plans to establish control over important strategic areas and areas rich in raw materials, and to put down the national-liberation and anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples.

This has in essence been confirmed by President Carter himself, who made it clear at the signing ceremony that the United States intended to continue exacerbating the situation in southwest Asia and to interfere crudely in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Carter gain presented a grossly distorted picture of the role of the Soviet Union in the Afghan events and came out with inflammatory appeals to the remnants of counterrevolutionary bands armed to the teeth. These hirelings of U.S. imperialism, who make raids on Afghan villages and terrorize the peaceful population, were cynically described by the President as "freedom fighters."

Attempting to forestall the wave of protests from the American public against the new militarist measure, Carter asserted that, allegedly, the registration plan is only a "precautionary measure." The U.S. public, however, is not allowing itself to be deceived by such assurances. It has learned well the lessons of history which point to the fact that the introduction of registration has always led to U.S. military intervention abroad. This is why all peace-loving Americans, and above all young people, are rising to fight this plan of the Pentagon's. A broad campaign to frustrate this decision by the authorities was announced by a broad coalition of U.S. youth, antiwar, trade union, women's and religious organizations. The compulsory registration of young people of draft age answers to the interests only of those who are whipping up the militarist psychosis in the United States and aspiring to resurrect the U.S. role as "world policeman," stated B. Lynn, leader of the public committee against registration.

U.S. ATHLETES' MEDALS PLAN DENOUNCED

LD021234 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeva writes:

The U.S. House of Representatives has appropriated with a bountiful hand 50,000 dollars to pay for the striking of 650 medals to be given to American athletes, who were selected for participation in the Olympic games of 1980, but did not go to Moscow under White House pressure.

The Senate is also expected to approve the bill, which was supported by President Carter. Representative Bruce Vento, Democrat-Minnesota, who sponsored the bill, presented it as a recognition of "the sacrifices that these athletes have to endure". The American athletes have been barred from participation in the Moscow Olympics, a major international sports competition. They were a target of crude pressure. The administration threatened to deprive the U.S. National Olympic Committee of financial support and take away foreign passports from the athletes. They were frantically exhorted, persuaded, and promised that separate competitions would be sponsored with the participation of sports stars.

The U.S. National Olympic Committee was resisting the pressure. Many outstanding American athletes, who were indisputable challengers to gold and silver medals and of whom the country could by right be proud, protested and called for justice.

But all was in vain. The arms twisting policy resulted in the submission of the National Olympic Committee to the diktat of the President. And now the Congress has decided to sweeten the pill. The American athletes lost hopes for medals for victories, which they could win due to hard training. And now the Congress has decided to award medals to them!!!! For non-participation in the Olympic games.

The pompous ceremony of presenting gold medals, which President Carter personally intends to fasten to their breasts, or applause by proponents of the boycott of the Olympics will hardly compensate for the bitterness and disappointment, which most American athletes feel now, on the eve of the opening of the Olympic games in Moscow. It must be thought that they will be ashamed to wear these badges, which are humiliating to the dignity of athletes.

NEW FACILITIES FOR U.S. MILITARY IN HORN, EGYPT NOTED

LD021119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 80 p 5

[Tass report: "Collusion"]

[Text] Washington, 29 June--The State Department has announced that the United States and Kenya have reached an agreement envisaging "the expansion of cooperation in the civilian and military spheres." A spokesman for the U.S. foreign policy department explained that as a result of the agreement the United States "will increase its access to Kenyan installations, in particular a seaport and airfields." Moreover, "the numerical strength of the American military liaison mission may be increased," as may the number of U.S. military specialists in the country.

A commentator for the CBS radio and television company noted that it is primarily a question of U.S. use of military bases on Kenyan territory in exchange for increased American military aid to Kenya. He recalled that the United States recently reached a similar agreement with Oman and that talks are being held with Somalia on U.S. access to military bases. For his part an NBC commentator stressed that the agreement with Kenya is "part of the American policy of building up the number of military bases in the Persian Gulf region."

According to U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary R. Komer, the network of "regional bases" is a "key point in the military foundation of current American policy."

In Kenya the Pentagon intends to use the Port of Mombasa and military facilities in Embakasi and Nanyuki, for whose modernization more than \$100 million is being earmarked.

In Oman, Washington's attention has been attracted by the As-Sib military airfield, bases in Tamrit and on Masirah Island, and the harbors at Mutray and Salala. As has been learned, a large group of American military experts is now in Somalia to study the state of the airfields and port installations in Berbera and Mogadishu.

Egyptian President as-Sadat, who has betrayed the Arab peoples' interests and stated his readiness to give American Armed Forces the use of Egyptian territory, is increasingly active as the champion of U.S. imperialist policy in the Persian Gulf and the Near East. The press has reported the arrival of two U.S. Air Force advance groups at an Egyptian military base near Cairo "within the framework of the joint air force exercises" codenamed "Proud Phantom."

According to AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, 12 F-4E Phantom warplanes will take part on the American side in these exercises, which will begin in July and will last 90 days. In all, about 600 American servicemen will be sent to the Egyptian base.

Brig Gen J. Chain, a high-ranking U.S. Air Force spokesman, disclosed in an interview with journalists that the American military personnel on Egyptian territory can if necessary be used not only for the exercises but also "for other purposes."

PRAVDA DERIDES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

LD021423 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 June 1980 carries on page 6, under the headline "McCarthyism for Export," a 2,100-word V. Bolshakov article contrasting "hypocritical" U.S. advocacy of human rights with "Washington's worldwide gamble" on "bloody extreme reactionary dictatorships." Bolshakov writes of past U.S. involvement in "training 'effective police forces' in developing countries to 'rebuff any manifestations of interests hostile to the United States' and primarily to 'combat communism.'" In particular, he cites allegations that SAVAK agents "were trained in torture techniques at the international police academy in Washington." Bolshakov derides two American senators' participation in a world anti-communist league conference attended by "neofascists" and "extreme rightwingers" and declares that the State Department "excludes Washington's allies" from its annual listing of human rights violators. The term "human rights," he states, is now used "only as part of the routine collection of McCarthyist invective regarding real socialism."

U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF MEETS WITH SOUTH KOREAN LEADERS

SK030322 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1140 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] General Meyer, U.S. Army chief of staff who is currently on a visit to Seoul, held meetings on 1 July with South Korea's interim President Choe Kyu-ha, acting Prime Minister Pak Chung-hun and Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok. The main objective of his visit to South Korea is to discuss military (?aid) to South Korea. Earlier Washington had promised more than \$600 million in aid to the Seoul regime, most of the funds are to be spent on purchasing (?arms), the United States is turning South Korea into a launching pad for its military activities in the Far East and the Pacific.

VINOGRADOV VIEWS DPRK 30 YEARS AFTER FIRST SOLIDARITY MONTH

LD021225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 3

[V. Vinogradov article: "Supporting a Just Cause"]

[Text] By decision of the WPC, from 25 June through 27 July each year the progressive public of the world holds a traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

These dates were not chosen at random. Thrity years ago, on 25 June, 1950, the people of the DPRK underwent a difficult and severe test. Their creative labor, aimed at eliminating the heritage of Japanese colonialism, was interrupted. The puppet regime created in the south of the Korean Peninsula with U.S. support undertook an aggressive attack on the DPRK with the aid of its overseas patrons. But on 27 July, 1953, the aggressors, without achieving their evil aims, were forced to agree to sign an armistice.

The attempt by the puppets from Seoul and by U.S. imperialism to extend their domination to the north of the country was a complete failure. Three years of war ended in crushing defeat for the interventionists. People's Korea defended its freedom and socialist gains in courageous struggle.

During the war of liberation the Korean people were not alone. The Soviet Union gave them comprehensive aid and support. Our country supplied the DPRK with arms, industrial equipment, raw materials and food. In assessing this selfless, international aid, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, said: "At a very difficult time for our motherland the Soviet Union, at the head of the democratic forces of the whole world, gave the Korean people massive aid and support and defended their lawful rights and interests in the international arena and thus inspired our people in the selfless struggle for their just cause and strengthened our people's belief in victory. This was one of the most decisive conditions of our people's victory."

International aid from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries enabled the Korean working people in a short space of time to overcome the consequences of the destructive 3-year war and to begin socialist building. Now they are struggling to fulfill the targets of the second 7-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, covering 1978-1984. By the beginning of 1985, the republic's annual power output should increase to 56-60 billion kilowatt-hours, steel smelting to 7.4-8 million tons and coal extraction to 70-80 million tons, and the gross grain harvest should reach 10 million tons. These figures are especially impressive if we remember the backward and impoverished state of Korea at the time of the Japanese colonizers' domination in the country.

Throughout the postwar years relations between the USSR and the DPRK have continued to develop and deepen. On 6 July, 1961, a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between our countries was signed in Moscow. Evidence of the Soviet land's fraternal aid to the Korean people can be seen in many regions of the DPRK. With the Soviet Union's help about 60 important industrial installations were restored, built or designed. Another 13 are being erected and extended at present. Among them are the republic's largest metallurgical plant, named after Kim Chak, the Fukchang thermal power station--one of the largest in Asia--and aluminum and bearings plants.

The successes achieved by the DPRK in peaceful socialist building are great and impressive. But one thing darkens the bright life of the Korean people. They are forced to live under conditions of artificial division of their motherland. U.S. troops are still deployed on the territory of South Korea, with air and missile bases at their disposal on which, according to Western press reports, nuclear weapons are kept. Acting on the U.S. ruling circles' orders, the Seoul rulers are harshly suppressing any instance of dissatisfaction with the social oppression in the country, building up military efforts and fanning militarist hysteria. All this is a potential threat to peace in the Far East region.

The Korean people resolutely advocate unification of the motherland on a peaceful, democratic basis, by their own efforts and without any foreign interference. Expressing the striving of the people's masses, the DPRK Government displays goodwill and a desire to implement measures which would promote normalization of relations between North and South. On its initiative in summer 1972 a dialogue between Pyongyang and Seoul was begun and the "joint declaration of North and South Korea" was signed. However, subsequently the talks were broken off through the fault of Seoul.

The Soviet Union has consistently supported and does support the DPRK's steps aimed at normalizing the situation on the Korean Peninsula. Its fundamental stance on this question was once again confirmed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his replies to questions from S. Hata, chief editor of the Japanese newspaper ASAHI: "We support the DPRK's proposals for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and for the creation of favorable conditions for unifying the country on peaceful democratic principles, without any interference from outside."

The Korean people's righteous cause is close to the hearts of all Soviet people. Soviet people express their fervent solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the creation of favorable conditions for a peaceful, democratic unification of the country.

ARKHIPOV CONFERS WITH MONGOLIAN ADMINISTRATORS, LEGISLATORS

LD021539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 24 June I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received and conversed with a group of chairmen of Aymag and city hural executive administrations and Mongolian people's deputies who had been studying at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

PRC ARMS DELIVERIES TO PAKISTAN LINKED WITH DESIGNS ON INDIA

LD021307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 80 p 5

[V. Shirokov dispatch: "Chinese Weapons for Pakistan"]

[Text] Delhi--According to reports from Srinagar, the administrative center of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, Chinese troops with arms which include ground-to-air missiles are being deployed in the Gilgit region in Kashmir with the knowledge of the Pakistani Government. In this connection the newspaper PATRIOT also reports China's intention to supply Pakistan with a considerable number of missiles, warplanes and tanks in the next 3 months. In addition, it has been learned that a ceremony has taken place in the Port of Karachi to mark the handover to Pakistan of two submarines built in China. The deliveries of these submarines come under the Chinese program of assistance in developing the Pakistani Navy.

Local political commentators see a direct link between these military preparations and facts such as the American-Chinese compact with regard to the South Asian region, the results of Gen Ziaul Haq's recent visit to Beijing and also the recent publication in Islamabad of books and geographic maps showing that not only the states of Jammu and Kashmir but also certain parts of another Indian state--Gujarat--supposedly belong to Pakistan.

GRADOV COMMENTS ON PAKISTANI-PRC NUCLEAR COOPERATION

LD021330 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Summary] In connection with the 12th anniversary of the signing of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, Viktor Gradov notes that China and France have refused to sign the treaty. Beijing opposes all measures to limit the nuclear arms race because it is on nuclear weapons that it stakes its plans of unleashing world war and winning a dominant position. For Beijing, nuclear weapons are a means of achieving its hegemonic goals. Hence it wants as many states as possible to obtain nuclear weapons, as illustrated by its nuclear cooperation with Islamabad.

"The Chinese leaders are fully aware of the claims the Pakistan military have in respect to India. Not only does Islamabad claim Kashmir, but also other vast areas of India's territory adjacent to the Pakistani border. And the Pakistani generals hope to act on their claims by military force and with the military aid of their longtime partners, China and the United States. Reports that Pakistan has launched on producing its own atomic bomb were leaked to the public a long time ago in the early 1970's. It has only emerged recently that all those years the Islamabad regime has been getting effective assistance from China in developing nuclear weapons.

"Last January, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH reports said that the fact Pakistan has developed a nuclear device is the result of the assistance it got from China. Judging by reports in the Western press Pakistan already has an atomic bomb. All that remains is to test it. That problem, too, according to Indian sources, has now been settled to all practical purposes. When the president of Pakistan, General Ziaul Haq, visited China recently he arrived at an agreement with Beijing on testing the Pakistani nuclear device at the Chinese testing site near Lop Nor Lake in the very near future.

"It's true that possession of nuclear weapons is the sovereign right of every independent state, but we ought not to forget that our globe is much too small for any state to start throwing atom bombs around. It is the clear understanding of the consequences of such a line of behavior that has led more than 100 states to voluntarily take upon themselves a commitment to refrain from acquiring possession of nuclear weapons and from nuclear arms proliferation in keeping with the international treaty."

ZIAUL HAQ REFUSES TO FACE FACTS ABOUT AFGHANISTAN, INDIA

LDO31005 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 3

[Commentary for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA by APN correspondent Dmitriy Vblikiy under the rubric: "Fantasy and Fact" "Of Motes and Beams"]

[Text] The latest speeches of Pakistan's President General Ziaul Haq have aroused the extreme indignation of India's inhabitants. Essentially his utterances amount to two points. First, that "Delhi is assuming a pro-Soviet position on the Afghan question since this is advantageous to Delhi." Second, it is alleged that "India has begun an arms race" and is thereby posing a military threat to Pakistan.

Let us begin with the Afghan events. Everyone who has been following them knows India's position on this question, a position which has not undergone any circumstantial changes. Delhi showed understanding for the Soviet Union's actions aimed at defending the sovereignty and security of a neighboring state. India's Prime Minister Gandhi, speaking to correspondents after meeting with L.I. Brezhnev in Belgrade, said that the Soviet Union has no intention of keeping its forces in Afghanistan and will withdraw them as soon as the conditions for this have been established.

And so it has happened! The residents of India are now welcoming the decision to withdraw some Soviet military units from Afghanistan. They welcome it and say with conviction: This step is aimed at consolidating detente. An official government spokesman stated that India views the withdrawal of forces as a "positive event." A broad and positive echo has been produced here by the words of L.I. Brezhnev who stressed in his report to the CPSU Central Committee plenum that "there is not a grain of self-interest in the soviet action of aiding Afghanistan," and that, as events have confirmed, sending forces was the only correct decision.

Islamabad is trying to present the motives of Indian policy in a false light and to distort the spirit of Soviet-Indian relations. Meanwhile, in contrast to the Western countries, the USSR is developing its political and economic ties with young states not for the sake of capturing new markets in order then to pillage them rapaciously, but to help in establishing industry in these countries, thereby strengthening their national independence. India is a vivid example of this.

The Islamabad rulers greatly dislike the fact that India is consistent in its foreign policy. Since this attests to its independence. But Pakistan's position is different; it obediently carries out the orders of foreign powers and is essentially a slave to Uncle Sam and pays for it.

Let us recall the events preceding the American commando adventure against Iran. Last February U.S. Presidential advisor Brzezinski visited Pakistan. In the same month, the airfields at two Pakistani military bases--at (Masrur) near Karachi and (Badabar) near Peshawar--were reequipped for refueling the U.S. C-130 planes subsequently used in the operation. The details of the action were formulated by Col A. Mauger, U.S. military attache in Karachi, Regan, the leader of a CIA subunit, and (Gulyam Rabani), a senior Pakistani intelligence officer. [paragraph continues]

Five days before the operation, A. Hummel, U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, unexpectedly left for Washington. Finally, on 24 April, the U.S. planes landed according to plan at the Pakistani airfields to refuel and then take part in the intervention against Iran....

Such are the facts. But since they are unfavorable to the general he prefers not to enlarge upon them. By trying to find a nonexistent mote in his neighbor's eye the president fails to notice the beam in his own.

Now about the thesis of President Ziaul Haq on the arms race supposedly being pursued by India. If once again we address the facts which the general avoids in this instance also, then it becomes clear that in recent years India has been spending a far smaller percentage of its annual income on arms than Pakistan, as the newspaper STATESMAN attests. And if you add to this the foreign aid to Islamabad for military needs the comparison will be quite unfavorable to Pakistan. On the whole, "the threat from India" has been invented primarily for camouflage!

And there is one more thing that needs saying, General Ziaul Haq is showing himself to be a skillful "cartographer." He learned this, of course, from the Beijing leaders since "cartographic aggression" has long since been an inalienable part of their foreign policy. There is not one country bordering China to which the Maoists have not laid territorial claims, increasing China's area, at least on the map, at the expense of its neighbors. As the Bombay magazine BLITZ reports, the meeting between the Indian and Pakistani leaders proved extremely unpleasant for Indira Gandhi when the general presented her with an autographed book on Pakistan in which Indian territories are recorded as Pakistani.

In dreaming of other people's lands the Islamabad leaders are probably already working out how to make use of them. Why not, for example, put another camp there for training counterrevolutionaries? Like the one near the Indian-Afghan border in Kashmir. The Kashmir camp serves as a Chinese-Pakistani base for raids into Afghan territory; the latest Chinese weapons are delivered there along the Karakoram Highway.

But the Pakistani leaders do not like talking about this either. By discoursing on the imaginary threat from India they are trying to divert attention from the real threat emanating from those who, armed to the teeth, are ready to kill, torture and poison without pity either old or young.

How many more similar acts of sabotage are being prepared, how many more criminals are undergoing training in the "hornets' nests" on Pakistani territory! And the protectors of these gangs give their assurances in Islamabad that they are striving for peace and friendship with their neighbors....

INCIDENTS IN INDIA'S NORTHEASTERN AREAS REPORTED

LD011130 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 1, TASS--Fresh reports are coming in about bloody clashes, shootings and attacks on innocent people in India's north-eastern areas where different nationalist factions linked with foreign intelligence services have again stepped up their activities. In the State of Assam a gang of armed extremists demanding banishment from the state of people hailing from other regions of India, Nepal and Bangladesh, threw hand grenades into a wedding procession of Bengal peasants, killing six people.

Veritable battles unfolded in the State of Tripura where in two days of intercommunal clashes, several villages have been burnt with a resulting large number of killed and wounded. According to local press, pro-Beijing separatists working for "independent Tripura" are mining roads in an attempt to interdict [as received] lines of communications.

The heads of nationalists in Assam, maintaining links with them, have for their part said that they are about to embark on picketting all the railway lines and airports in order to disrupt communications of the country with the country's centre. Troops have been moved into areas affected by rioting in these states with the view to normalizing situation.

According to press reports, behind the actions of the extremists one can clearly discern the existence of a single plan to destabilize the Indian north-east which is of great strategic importance to the country. The main blows of the terrorist groups linked with China and the United States are directed against Assam, the economically more developed state of the region, and Tripura which is described as a "key to north-east". This state, writes the NATIONAL HERALD, is assigned the role of a stronghold for the separatists which are known to be financed and armed by U.S. and Chinese intelligence services.

What is of interest in this connection, the magazine INDIA TODAY points out in this connection, is that the terror in Tripura is above all against the supporters of left-wing forces. The inhabitants of most villages where the separatists engaged in bloody violence have traditionally supported the government of the left-wing front now in power in the state, the magazine points out.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

LD021732 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Delhi, July 2, TASS--The Communist Party of India (Marxist) welcomes the peace initiatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, especially its statement of May 14, aimed at a political settlement of the problems that have arisen in the region. This is said in a statement to the press concerning a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), held in the Indian capital on June 26-29.

At a time when the U.S. imperialists are doing everything they can for intensifying hostile activities against Afghanistan, the statement says, the Soviet Union made a partial withdrawal of its troops from the DRA. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) highly assesses this positive step as one facilitating a political settlement of existing problems and expresses the hope that the countries of the region will make serious and sincere efforts to find a settlement and foil the plans of imperialism in southwest Asia.

KOSLOSOV: WITHDRAWAL MARKS 'FAILURE' OF U.S. AFGHAN POLICY

LD021027 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 26, Signed to Press 26 Jun 80 p 6

[L. Kolosov "Topical Commentary": "Preserving and Strengthening Peace"]

[Text] The mass information media are publishing and widely commenting on the report delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee June plenum. The world press focuses attention on one of the main questions of the day--how to preserve and strengthen peace. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's report demonstrated anew the love of peace and consistent and principled nature of Soviet foreign policy.

"We will continue to spare no effort to preserve detente," L.I. Brezhnev said. "And all the good things given us by the seventies, to achieve progress toward disarmament, to support the peoples' right to free and independent development and to preserve and strengthen peace."

These tasks are not easily solved in present conditions. Washington is continuing its provocative activity to revive the cold war spirit and takes every opportunity to fuel militarist passions. It is reported from Washington that only the other day U.S. President Carter decided to call the week of 17-21 July "Afghan aid week." During this so-called "week" it is planned to increase the "collection of money" for the "Afghan aid" fund. Clearly Washington is trying to use this provocative act as a cover for aid, in money and weapons, to bandit gangs operating in Afghanistan. It is also planned to "fete" American sportsmen whom the White House has prevented from going to the Moscow Olympics on the pretext of the "events in Afghanistan...."

But it is clear to all that this dirty venture is doomed to total failure. The entire world has already heard that in connection with the gradual normalization of life in Afghanistan it has been decided, by agreement with the Afghan Government, to withdraw certain units which form part of the Soviet military contingent there. No, the Washington provocateurs will not be able to capitalize on the so-called "Afghan question." More and more people in the world will learn the truth about Afghanistan.

Incidentally, Miguel Urbano Rodrigues, prominent Portuguese public figure and chief editor of the progressive paper O DIARIO, was in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) only recently. This is what he said about his trip and about the country.

"When I was in Afghanistan I tried to come to grips with the essence of the events and the revolutionary transformations there, so that I would be able to give an objective account of them in my newspaper and papers in other countries. I was given every opportunity to acquaint myself with the country, its working people and its defenders."

As is known, Afghanistan adopted a law on the basic principles of the DRA. It is an expression of the wisdom of the new Afghan leadership in explaining clearly to the people the bases of the foreign and domestic policy of the present stage of the Afghan revolution, the principles of national policy and ways of creating an independent democratic state. I learned that the representatives of various strata of the population whom I met support the political course and measures of the new revolutionary leadership headed by Babrak Karmal. Of course, the party leadership is aware of the difficulties involved in building a new Afghanistan. It therefore regards awakening the people's revolutionary consciousness as one of its chief tasks. Colonialism turned this country into a shop window for tourism, mixing the feudal with the modern and artificially retarding the progressive development of the country and its culture and art. The legacy was national fragmentation, illiteracy and Muslim fanaticism. Industrial and technical projects and highways--the gifts of selfless Soviet assistance to the Afghan people--stand out as radiant monuments to friendship, fraternity and mutual assistance. These are the marks of socialism. These are the mileposts to Afghanistan's future.

"People here realize that, without assistance from the USSR, Democratic Afghanistan's successes could not have been achieved and the Afghan revolution's gains could not have been defended.

They remember that in the 19th century Russians helped the Afghan people to preserve their state independence against blatant military encroachments by British imperialism. They recall with pride that Afghanistan was the first state in the world to recognize revolutionary Russia. And today people in Afghanistan view with respect and gratitude their Soviet brothers who came, at the Afghan Government's request, to help the Afghan people defend their revolution and their independence against the imperialists' armed intrigues. More and more the Afghan people learn, see and know that the Soviet forces in Afghanistan are only present in places where the independence of Democratic Afghanistan needs to be defended against foreign aggression. And this the West calls aggression! Progressive people, however, call it internationalism. Only real friends are capable of that kind of assistance."

Quite so. "The Soviet Union came to the Afghan revolution's aid at a difficult time, when its gains were in jeopardy," the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO wrote the other day. "Thus it fulfilled its international duty. The USSR has always sought a peaceful settlement of the situation in the region. Evidence of this is the withdrawal of some Soviet forces from the DRA. Now it is up to the United States and the other states supporting counterrevolution. Now they must give a practical demonstration of how interested they are in a genuinely peaceful solution to the crisis situation that has arisen." "The Soviet Union's decision to withdraw some military units from Afghan territory," the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO echoes RUDE PRAVO, "is an expression of goodwill, an important step evoking a wide response throughout the world. It shows that, despite the complex situation, the difficulties created by imperialist and reactionary forces and the ceaseless malicious propaganda of the April revolution's enemies the Soviet Union adopts a constructive, reasonable stance."

Most press commentaries leave no doubt about the failure of Washington's propaganda ballyhoo. The West Berlin paper DIE WAHRHEIT, for example, writes: "Soviet units no longer needed on Afghan territory are returning home at the moment when the Western press is spreading fabrications to the effect that aircraft are arriving in Afghanistan, bringing in new Soviet subunits. Reports from Kabul give no joy, of course, to those who want to take Afghanistan back to the dark days of the Middle Ages and restore its dependence on the imperialist powers. The reports refute the lie about the activation of hostilities in the country." France's AFP disseminated a report noting that the withdrawal of some Soviet military units from Afghanistan should have a demobilizing effect on Washington's efforts to make its Western allies pursue a "'hard line' toward the Soviet Union."

Answering all the circles which would like to view the Soviet Government's new and most important initiative as a "propaganda step," prominent Indian public figure (Chadradzhit Yadav) said: "The withdrawal of some Soviet military units from Afghanistan, by agreement with the country's government, is convincing evidence of the Soviet Union's sincere desire to continue unswervingly the course of deepening relaxation of international tension. This important and constructive step totally exposes the fabrications of the imperialist states and China about the growth of the 'Soviet military threat' and 'Moscow's aggressiveness.'"

The new Soviet initiative is being widely discussed all over the world. It is a striking example of the Soviet Union's continuing loyalty to the firm Leninist foreign policy course aimed at preserving and strengthening world peace.

GAVRILOV DESCRIBES AFGHAN ARMY'S COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATIONS

LDO310849 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 80 p 3

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent Maj Yu. Gavrillov: "Soldiers of the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul-Jalalabad--We were taken by helicopter to the border province of Nangahar. Almost throughout the flight the landscape below is of an unbroken reddish brown; mountain ridges and precipices among which the threading highway sometimes completely disappears from view. Just occasionally diminutive plots of cultivated land make splashes of green in the crevices where a half-dried-up mountain stream snakes among the rocks, like patches on a camouflage net. Suddenly a paling appears beyond the bare, rocky ridge. A profusion of orchards, land yellow with ripe crops, the emerald green of young shoots, flooded irrigation ditches and rice fields, like windowpanes....

We are in the Jalalabad Valley, a hot subtropical zone of citrus and olive plantations.

"Do you not get a feeling of serenity and calm?" I was addressed by an Afghan comrade who greeted us. "Unfortunately, it can be deceptive. Yes, the revolution and transformations in the working people's interests are irreversible. They are enthusiastically welcomed by the broad masses of the population in the province. But those who sought refuge over there (he points in the direction of the Pakistani border) are not happy with the situation. The Bais and their toadies are still sending in the occasional gangs. They have not only American dollars, Pakistani rupees and other foreign currency but also weapons and instructors from the United States, China and Egypt...."

The forces of counterrevolution, our interlocutors noted, have failed to gain control of the province. Many bandit formations have already been routed. Life is gradually returning to normal, as it is throughout the country. The people have faith in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and support the government.

However, in some districts criminal elements are active, sometimes causing trouble for the population and local authorities. They blow up an electricity pylon, damage a water supply and irrigation system or attack a truck convey....

Troops of the Afghan People's Armed Forces join the voluntary people's militia in protecting the population against bandits and rebuffing the forces of foreign aggression.

We arrived in the morning at the "N" infantry division headquarters with its commander, Lt Col (Abdul Wudut), who had flown with us from Kabul. Confident and unhurried in his movements, he carefully studied the situation. In the area of (Surkhrud) District, a staff officer says, pointing at the map, we are just completing a combat operation against counterrevolutionary bands coming in from outside.

A few hours later I talked with an officer in the division's political section, 26 year-old Capt (Mokhammad Sarvar). Just back from the fighting, he did not notice the sweltering 45-degree heat, the damp, sticky sweat running into his eyes and making dark blotches on his shirt.

The operation had begun at night, he said. According to reconnaissance information the bands had massed not far from the villages of (Shamshapur) and (Savati). When we approached the band tried to slip away into the foothills of the (Tora) mountains, a detachment dug in behind (Duvaly)--mud ramparts--providing covering fire. Artillery and helicopter fire cut the band off from the mountains. The enemy took up defensive positions in a ravine. But as a result of skillful and resolute actions by Afghan troops the band's main forces were surrounded and routed. The bandits lost around 50 dead and around 20 taken prisoner. Weapons were captured, including British, Chinese and Egyptian-made weapons.

"Who distinguished themselves in the fighting?" I asked (Sarvar). He gave the names of many soldiers and officers.

The next day I met some of them. Here are the notes I took on the conversation, lines which give a group portrait of the Afghan revolution, who know why they were entrusted with weapons.

Snr Lt (Abdel Madzhid), the regimental political officer, said that before the battle the troops swore they would do everything in their power to rid the population of the bandits. "We are fighting for a just cause," Private (Taleb) of the same regiment said at an impromptu rally. "We pledge to act in battle according to the principle: One for all and all for one." And the troops kept their word, (Madzhid) said.

Capt (Mokhammad Yakub). In one battle he was wounded but remained at his post. He gives a brief self-portrait: "I am from a peasant family. I went to the infantry academy. When my fellow villagers learned that there had been a revolution they gave their full support. My father gave me a firm order: When you become an Afghan officer your sacred duty will be to defend the revolution and people's power until victory is achieved. I joined the PDPA last year and vowed to fight the people's enemies to the bitter end."

Jnr Lt (Maib Ali), sitting alongside, listened to his comrade and nodded in agreement. As a sergeant he had voluntarily remained in the army and was promoted to officer for conspicuous bravery.

Pvt (Kadam Ali). In one operation, when a bandit bullet struck his officer, he kept his head and led the attack. He personally captured an enemy machinegun. "How could we not avenge our elder brother the commander?" he said, recalling the battle.

"I saw the bandits, who pretend in their leaflets to be 'defenders of Islam and of the people,'" Pvt (Sultan Makhdud), member of the youth organization, chipped in, "perpetrating their vile deeds: killing Muslims, burning down schools and destroying crops."

When my interlocutors began talking about their Soviet friends, a warmth came into their eyes. Yes, they said in unison, Soviet people are helping us, as true brothers, carrying out their international duty here. We thank them for their assistance in defending the republic against foreign aggression and in organizing economic life. In the face of indissoluble Soviet-Afghan friendship, slander is being hurled at the Soviet Union and the people's government.

A portrait of Private (Asan) hangs in one of the division's regimental buildings. His name and exploit are inscribed in the unit's book of glorious deeds.

Last year the Ikhwans--"Muslim brotherhood"--used lies and treachery in an attempt to woo over to their side soldiers of (Asan's) subunit. The bandits hollered deceitful, antipopular slogans. Then (Asan) stepped out from the soldiers' midst. "Long live the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan! Long live the revolution!", he boldly shouted at the surrounding enemies. (Asan) was hit by a Dushman's bullet. The hero's wife, who came to the unit following her beloved husband's death, overcame her profound grief and told (Asan's) combat friends: "I am proud that my husband gave his life for the Afghan people's happiness and for the revolution cause."

The troops cherish the memory of their regimental heroes and follow their example of courage and valor in the struggle against the motherland's enemies.

...Night falls quickly in the south. Soon everything is illuminated by the bright moon. The cypresses quietly cast their strange shadows on the road. The cicadas' frantic noise only intensifies the resounding silence that has descended on the surrounding area. But the distant challenge of a sentry hidden in the shadow of the trees--"(Drish)! Halt!"--reminds one that the soldiers of the revolution are on watch.

FURTHER ON MOSCOW STOPOVER OF KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN

Press Conference 2 July

LD021328 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--The People's Republic of Kampuchea is willing to establish good neighbourly relations with all countries in South East Asia, including Thailand, said Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. "We have already established a frontier of peace and friendship with Vietnam and Laos and want to have a similar frontier with Thailand".

While stopping over in the Soviet Union, Hun Sen met today Soviet and foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow.

The minister recalled that the Kampuchean side had made no small efforts to relieve tension along the frontier with Thailand. It sent more than once messages to the Government of Thailand and came up with statements containing concrete proposals for a settlement of the situation on the frontier. But the Thai authorities, being incited by the USA and China, allowed their territory to be used as a refuge for the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs, for supplying them with arms and equipment and for training them so that they could be subsequently smuggled across the frontier for upsetting the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

The minister said that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has sent a letter to the U.N. high commissioner for refugees, exposing the real meaning of the idea of so-called "voluntary repatriation" of Pol Pot's men and other counterrevolutionaries from Thailand, and asked him to stay out of this dirty affair.

Hun Sen mentioned concrete facts. On June 23, he said, armed Pol Pot's and other counter-revolutionary gangs thrust into the territory of the PRK with the support of Thai artillery, aviation and infantry units and attacked Kampuchean border guards. The PRK used its right to self-defence in order to defend its national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the peaceful life of its people. All the responsibility for the border conflict rests with the Thai authorities as well as Washington and Beijing which are standing behind them and which want to exploit the present situation for undermining peace and security in Indochina, the minister stressed.

The Kampuchean people who have shed so much blood in the struggle for liberation cannot be indifferent to the fate of the refugees who left the country because of the war of aggression that was launched by the USA and because of the bloody reprisals taken by Beijing's order. But does not the repatriation of these refugees create the need for a settlement of questions concerning, on the one hand, the defence of the interests of the refugees themselves and, on the other, Kampuchea's security?

The PRK bears no responsibility for the armed conflict that took place on the Kampuchean-Thai frontier. Kampuchea did not attack anyone. "But we declare," the minister stressed, "that the Kampuchean people have every right to beat back an attack by armed gangs and to destroy them. We emphatically reject the groundless charges that were made against the PRK under Washington's and Beijing's pressure at the recent Kuala Lumpur conference of the ASEAN countries. We are against any attempts to play up a non-existent 'Kampuchean question'. Kampuchea has already taken its choice, once and for ever."

Answering questions by pressmen, Hun Sen said that the situation in Kampuchea has been fully normalised during the period of just over a year that has passed after the proclamation of the PRK. The minister strongly criticised Washington's decision to supply more arms to Thailand, stating that the United States, acting in collusion with Beijing, wants to use the present situation for strengthening its positions in the region. Exposing the meaning of the fuss raised by the adversaries of the Kampuchean people over so-called "humanitarian aid", the foreign minister of the PRK stressed that all the "humanism" of these gentlemen is reduced to attempts to restore in Kampuchea a bloody regime that exterminated more than three million people.

Voice of the GDR Interview

LD022334 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2040 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen is presently in Moscow. At an international press conference today he explained his country's efforts to overcome the dangerous situation on the border with Thailand. He also spoke about the so-called refugee problem. After the press conference the Kampuchean politician gave the following interview to our correspondent, (Christian Nisch) [Begin recording]

[Question] Comrade minister, in the middle of June the Thai premier gave instructions to start the so-called voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand. Since then the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border has worsened dangerously. Several armed incidents have occurred during the past few days. Can you say something about the background of these measures by Thailand?

[Answer in Cambodian fading to German translation] In the middle of June, the so-called rainy season campaign, the voluntary repatriation, as it is called, of Kampuchean refugees began. After the Thai authorities, in close cooperation with Washington and Beijing have made their own territory available for the supply of arms and ammunition and as a center for the training of reactionary forces and the remnants of the Pol Pot army, the refugees are now being sent across the border to Kampuchea for the purpose of subversive activities. They are coming into a country which is only now recovering from Pol Pot's regime of terror. These operations, which are camouflaged as repatriation programs and are supported by Thai formations, resulted on 23 June in a military conflict at the border.

Kampuchea's territorial integrity is openly being violated. Our country assumes no responsibility whatever for this armed conflict and declares that the Kampuchean People's Republic has the right and the duty to resist these attacks and to destroy the armed troops that have entered its territory. The Western media have launched a big campaign in this respect, but the thousands of casualties that their propaganda claim do not exist. It is only a matter of operations to rid our country of these gangs from the border region in question. In any case we have made great efforts in the spirit of our policy of peaceful coexistence to eliminate these problems at the border. We have approached the UN high commissioner for refugees as well as the government and red cross of Thailand. But the Bangkok authorities have rejected our well-meant proposals. Our present appeal for the cessation of the hostile actions have likewise been in vain.

[Question] The organizers of this operation surely must have in mind certain international aspects. Yesterday the United States decided demonstratively to deliver arms to Thailand, and there is for instance the effect of such tensions on the attitude of the ASEAN countries, and on the region as a whole.

[Answer] It is clear that the United States wants to regain its former position in this region. To this end Washington also makes use of the armed aggressions from Thai territory. This policy on the part of Carter has certainly nothing to do with his alleged desire to protect human rights; for it is clearly aimed not at a lessening of tension in this region but instead at an aggravation of them. The U.S. campaign is directed against the progressive government in Phnom Penh. A similar attitude has also become apparent at the conference of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN states in Kuala Lumpur, where completely unfounded accusations were levelled at our country. We take a determined stand against such plans as, for instance, the convening of an international conference for the solution of the so-called Kampuchean question. Our country made its choice long ago.

[Question] There is much talk now about the so-called humanitarian aid by the West. What is your view of this aid and what support do you receive from the USSR and the other socialist countries?

[Answer] This aid is often not humanitarian at all but is in reality a way of interfering in the affairs of our country. After what it has lived through, our country needs real help. In the past the USSR has given us aid amounting to \$220 million. This has helped us eliminate hunger and start toward normalization. Our thanks also go out to Vietnam, Laos and the other socialist countries, as well as to international organizations. Despite many objective difficulties we are making every effort to improve supplies. During the current 6-month period alone, rice is to be grown on 1.5 million hectares. [end recording]

Departure for Aden

LD021806 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--A delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen that is on the way to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for an official friendly visit left Moscow for Aden today.

VLADIVOSTOK MERCANTILE LINKS MAINTAINED WITH KAMPUCHEA, SRV

SK031014 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Summary] Sea routes from the Vladivostok mercantile port extend to all oceans in the world, including the coast of the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] and the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea. Because of the specialized nature and high mechanization of moorings at the port, several motorships are now being loaded simultaneously. For example, the Nina Sagaydak is now taking on a cargo of building materials destined for construction projects in the fraternal countries while motor vehicles, agricultural equipment and fertilizer for rice plantations are being loaded on other motorships. The seagoing refrigerator ship Polina Osipenko is unloading fruits and vegetables, canned goods and light industry products produced by Vietnamese workers and farmers for the Soviet Union. Many vessels also take on movie films, sports equipment and gifts from our country's children to the children of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Our international friendship has undergone the tests of time and severe trials. Mikhail Fedorovich Rabkanov, deputy chief of the Vladivostok mercantile port, who headed an expedition on a working voyage to Kampuchea, says, "Our port has traditionally processed cargoes destined for the SRV. This has been especially true during the difficult period of war in Vietnam. An expedition of dock workers aboard the motorship Olga Androvskaya visited Vietnam again last year to render assistance in transloading cargo. Only recently we established direct links with the new republic of Kampuchea, which has freed itself from the bloody regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary.

"Out Soviet expedition of Far Eastern port workers, including port workers from Vladivostok, worked in Kompong Som Port from October 1979 to January 1980. We had two tasks. The first task was to transload foodstuffs for the Kampuchean people, for the starving people. The second task was to help and train port workers in cargo-handling operations. The expedition has fulfilled these tasks. Moreover, together with the Kampuchean dock workers and residents of Kompong Som City, we actively participated in other joint work; specifically we have shown motion pictures and worked voluntarily on Saturdays to earn rice for the starving children. This has been a good example for the Kampuchean port workers in conducting voluntary Saturday workdays.

On the first anniversary of the founding of the new country, they conducted a voluntary Saturday workday. We have also constructed a children's home [words indistinct]. On 10 April we dispatched a similar expedition to Kampuchea aboard the motorship Lyubov Orlova, which has been awarded the Order of Friendship for (?its first) expedition. (?Based on information) we have received, the port workers are again working well in Kompong Som Port."

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON TIES WITH PRC

LD021305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Position Unchanged"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 29 June--Indonesia has no intention of hastily deciding the question of unfreezing relations with China. This stance by the Indonesian Government is well known and has undergone no change, Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja declared. The minister was speaking at a press conference held in Kuala Lumpur at the end of "consultations" among representatives of ASEAN, the United States and a number of other Western countries. In the light of past experience of relations with China, M. Kusumaatmaja noted, haste in that direction does not accord with the country's national interests.

INDONESIAN LEGISLATOR ON NONMILITARY ESSENCE OF ASEAN

LD020845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Follow an Independent Course"]

[Text] Djakarta, 27 June--(A. Azis), member of the Indonesian Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs, Defense and Security, has spoken out resolutely **against turning ASEAN into** a military bloc. Speaking at a press conference he stressed that the country's independent and active foreign policy course and its commitment to the principles of the nonaligned movement rule out the possibility of Indonesia taking part in military pacts not only in Southeast Asia but also in other regions of the world.

(A. Azis) noted that the creation of ASEAN in 1968 implied developing cooperation in the economic and cultural spheres with a view to the nation's prosperity. He called on the Indonesian Government to resist the pressure from external forces which, wishing to implement their own militarist schemes, want to turn this association comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand into a military bloc.

YUGOSLAV CEREMONY MARKS HISTORIC SECOND LCY CONGRESS

LDO21619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Session"]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 June--A ceremonial session of the LCY Central Committee took place in Vukovar (Croatia), devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, which was held in that city.

S. Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed in his report that the second congress occupies a special place in the party's history, which is rich in events. Its decisions effectively completed, in the main, the process of creating a unified revolutionary Marxist party of the Yugoslav working class.

EVOLUTION, VICTORY OF COMMUNISM IN YUGOSLAVIA REVIEWED

LDO21621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Zhuravskiy report: "Important Milestone"]

[Text] Belgrade, June--The communists, working class and all working people of Yugoslavia are marking a noteworthy date in the history of the Yugoslav revolutionary movement. Six decades ago the Second Congress of the Socialist Workers Party of Yugoslavia (Communists)--the SWPY (C)--was held in the city of Vukovar on the Danube. A victory for the revolutionary orientation over the reformist--a victory which was of importance in the country's workers movement--was secured at that congress. The vast majority of delegates came out in favor of adopting a communist program and decided to change the name of the SWPY (C) to the CPY--the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

The roots of the workers and socialist movement on Yugoslav soil go back to the 1870's, to a time when the peoples living there were fragmented and languished under foreign oppression. In December 1918 the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was created, and in April 1919, in conditions of an upsurge in the revolutionary movement under the influence of Great October, a unifying congress of existing social democratic parties and workers organizations as well as communist and socialist groups was held in Belgrade, and the SWPY (C) was formed.

With its support for Soviet Russia and the decision that the SWPY (C) should join the Third Communist International, the congress demonstrated the revolutionary sentiments of the worker masses and the profound penetration of a communist orientation into the party. However, the significant influence of the old social democratic reformist views was still to be felt in its ranks.

In 1919 and 1920 the revolutionary activeness of the masses of workers and peasants grew with still greater force. Its apogee was the general solidarity strike which the party organized within the framework of the rebuttal by the international proletariat of imperialist intervention against the soviet republics in Russia and Hungary.

At the country's first communal elections the SWPY (C) obtained a majority of votes in Belgrade, Zagreb, Skopje, Nis, Kragujevac and other big cities. With the strengthening of the revolutionary movement the influence of the communist current within the party increased, but at the same time resistance by the reformists also grew.

Taking part in the work of the second congress, which was held in June 1920, were 374 **delegates** representing more than 65,000 members of the SWPY (C). A decisive victory was **secured** at the congress by the revolutionary wing, which advocated an "implacable class struggle and the forcible seizure of power." The CPY program adopted by the congress set for the party the main aim of implementing socialist revolution and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat in Yugoslavia. The congress delegates approve the CPY rules and adopted a number of decisions, including one on the open propagandization of revolution and a soviet system, on preparing the proletariat for the fulfillment of their historic mission and others. Among the documents adopted were messages of greetings to Soviet Russia and the Hungarian proletariat.

The second congress was an important milestone on the party's long and difficult path to maturity. Its historical significance lay above all in the adoption of the revolutionary program and in the victory over reformist currents in the Yugoslav workers movement. In an article devoted to the jubilee, the weekly KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, writes: "In the 60 years which have elapsed since the congress in Vukovar, the party has undergone many ordeals in the revolutionary struggle, **maturing** as the vanguard of the class and the movement, overcoming internal weaknesses at the same time and fighting for the victory of revolutionary ideals. The arrival of Josip Broz Tito to the leadership in 1937 was decisive in the CPY's development. He made the party capable of finding those forms and means which invariably forged a path to success in all the conditions of the class struggle."

The CPY headed the people's liberation war of 1941-1945 in Yugoslavia against the fascist occupiers, which merged with the class struggle against the Yugoslav bourgeoisie and for the creation of a new, socialist Yugoslavia. Under its leadership revolutionary-democratic and socialist transformations were implemented in the country and the system of socialist self-management was created, which is regarded in Yugoslavia as a specific form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Renamed in 1952 the LCY, the party performs the leading ideological and political role in Yugoslav society, which is building a new life in the conditions of unity and fraternity among all its peoples and ethnic groups.

YUGOSLAVIA SENDS THANKS FOR CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEMISE

LD030701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the Federal Executive Council, and on behalf of all our peoples and nationalities allow us to express the warmest gratitude for your condolences on the death of Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and president of the LCY. We regard the presence of the Soviet party and state delegation led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the funeral of Comrade Josip Broz Tito as a demonstration of respect for the outstanding personality of Comrade Tito and for his great work.

We would like to take this opportunity once more to stress that the policy of developing all-round relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries on the basis of the jointly affirmed principles of the Belgrade declaration and the Moscow declaration and statement, as well as the joint documents signed by Comrades Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will continue to be our firm orientation and in keeping with this we will build and further develop the relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR, the LCY and the CPSU.

We are convinced that such cooperation corresponds in the very best way to the interests of the peoples of our two countries and of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Presidium of the LCY Central Committee

Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

ARKHIPOV, UBIPARIP REVIEW WORK OF COOPERATION PANEL

LDO21405 Moscow SOTISIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jun 80 p 3

[Correspondent A. Polekhin interview with I.V. Arkhipov, and G. Ubiparip, under the rubric "Our Interviews": "Following a Path of Cooperation"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The routine, 18th session of the Soviet-Yugoslav intergovernmental Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has finished work in Moscow. SOTISIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent A. Polekhin asked the heads of the delegations--I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the Soviet Side, and G. Ubiparip, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, on the Yugoslav side--to share their impressions of the committee's work.

I.V. Arkhipov:

We discussed many important questions of our relations in the sphere of trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation. In particular, problems associated with the conclusion of relevant agreements for the next 5-year plan in key sectors were examined. It was noted that the preparation of these agreements has reached a good standard, and we agreed that the conditions should be created in the third quarter for signing the appropriate documents on cooperation in various spheres for the 5-year period.

An equally important topic at the talks was the examination of ways to implement the agreement reached at the summit meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Tito on the preparation and conclusion of a long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation program for a longer period, through 1990. The committee sessions discussed organizational questions determining the course of that program's preparation and specified the organizations which must take part.

Finally, the committee discussed the fulfillment of documents regulating our current affairs. The progress in implementing the trade and economic agreements and the documents on scientific and technical cooperation shows that it is going successfully, and in some cases is even outstripping projections. Thus in the foreign trade sphere it is predicted that the volume of trade turnover between the USSR and Yugoslavia will reach \$17 billion in the current 5-year plan; whereas the relevant agreement for that period envisaged \$14 billion. This year alone the volume of trade turnover will total \$5 billion, which constitutes a solid basis for the next 5-year plan.

Other questions of a practical nature were also examined. The session devoted an important place to prospects for industrial cooperation, particularly specializations and cooperation in the sphere of machine building and certain other spheres. Both Soviet and Yugoslav organizations have an interest in such close collaboration. And in this important sphere mutual agreement was reached that specialization and coproduction should develop in range and in depth. This tenet accords with the desires of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples, who are strengthening and developing our cooperation and friendship.

G. Ubiparip:

Together with the Soviet comrades we noted that the 5-year period of cooperation which is drawing to a close yielded quite good results, and in some cases surpassed our expectations. As for the committee's own work, which took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, it was oriented toward future cooperation and the development of our economic, scientific and technical ties through 1990.

The concluding documents note that major opportunities exist for expanding and deepening cooperation in the sphere of machine building within the framework of specialization and production sharing and in reciprocal deliveries of equipment. We could also develop cooperation in other fields, for instance in the sphere of agriculture. As regards traditional areas of collaboration, I would like to note the good prospects in the power industry and associated spheres. We value highly the standard of Soviet equipment for conventional thermal and hydroelectric power station. Such projects as the Dzerdap-1 hydroelectric power station, the Obrenovac and Sisak thermal power stations and others make a substantial contribution to the republic's energy balance. Other power stations are now under construction, among them Dzerdap-2, where Soviet equipment will also be used.

At the same time Yugoslav enterprises take part in creating power industry projects in the Soviet Union, in particular in deliveries of assemblies for nuclear power stations. This cooperation was for us a kind of test which the Yugoslav enterprises passed successfully, in the opinion of the Soviet clients, and it is not only a question of deliveries being met on schedule. A major step forward has been taken in creating up-to-date enterprises for one of the most complex subsectors of machine building. At the same time this example indicates our industry's great potential, which could be utilized even more intensively. Thus we discussed with the Soviet comrades the possibility of pooling efforts in the production of quarrying excavators; cooperating in the production of such big machines would be advantageous both for the Soviet Union, where useful minerals are extracted on a large scale, and for Yugoslavia.

All this stresses once again the broad prospects for collaboration which are opening up for our countries in various spheres. This was also mentioned at the meeting, with A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other Soviet comrades.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT ON REELECTION

LD021533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council

Dear Comrade Losonczi,

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I cordially congratulate you on your reelection as president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. I wish you great successes in your fruitful activity in this high state post.

I take this opportunity to express confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary will continue to develop for the good of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and in the interests of further strengthening the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion, preserving world peace and ensuring international security.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

KOSYGIN SENDS MESSAGE TO REELECTED HUNGARIAN PREMIER

LDO21535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

Dear Comrade Lazar,

Accept my cordial congratulations in connection with your reelection as chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

I wish you great successes in your responsible activity for the good of the Hungarian people and in the interests of further developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and broad fruitful cooperation between our countries and peoples.

[Signed] A. Kosygin

GROMYKO GREET'S HUNGARY'S PUJA ON REAPPOINTMENT

LDO21537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs

Esteemed Comrade Puja,

On the occasion of your reappointment as Hungarian foreign minister accept my cordial congratulations and wishes for new successes in your activity in this responsible post.

I am sure that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries will continue to develop fruitfully in the interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and of strengthening the socialist community and consolidating security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

CEAUSESCU, CUBAN AIDE CONFER ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LDO21115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Common Stance"]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 June--N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, has received Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca Peoli, who is in Romania on an official friendly visit.

During the discussion of international issues the need was stressed to promote with the utmost determination the continuation of the policy of peace, detente, cooperation and respect for states' national independence. The sides advocated taking urgent and effective measures to regulate by political means the tension and conflicts in various regions of the world and all disputes between states.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SCHMIDT, GENSCHER VISIT TO MOSCOW

Schmidt Interview on Talks

DW021130 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Interview by reporter Hans-Joachim Reiche with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In an interim balance sheet Mr Federal Chancellor, prior to the final talks how would you characterize this meeting regarding its content, style, form and atmosphere?

[Answer] Our expectations have been verified. In an unchanged critical world situation it is useful and necessary to talk and listen to each other. This has been confirmed. Both sides have spoken with the proper clarity in this matter. Both sides outlined their standpoints. There was no diplomatic beating around the bush. Only clarity can lead to solutions. The talk, by the way, was not merely factual, it was also pleasant despite the frankness and businesslike approach.

[Question] Was it more of a talk or a report, more of a monologue as at the first session of the delegation? You pointed out the standpoint of the Federal Government for 1½ hours.

[Answer] Yes, but I was interrupted several times by Brezhnev, Kosygin and Gromyko. I also interrupted Mr Brezhnev several times by asking him questions. It was give and take. Today's talk was even more outspoken in this respect.

[Question] You were looking for points where a beginning could be made once the positions had been outlined. Was the expectation fulfilled?

[Answer] I think that both sides will give considerable thought in the coming days to the points where a beginning could be made. We exchanged our opinions in a very detailed way on Afghanistan. We exchanged our opinions in a very detailed way on Eurostrategic arms and the concern one must have in this respect. I will report on it to the Bundestag on Thursday once Foreign Minister Genscher has informed the French and the U.S. Governments tomorrow.

[Question] Can the talk you had as the German federal chancellor also be of significance for our allies and particularly the United States?

[Answer] I believe this must be answered in the affirmative. It can be of significance for our allies, for the United States and for our European allies. We have spoken here indeed for the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Genscher and I. But naturally we held the talks after very extensive consultations with our Western friends and allies with full knowledge of and adherence to the common positions we have worked out in the course of past weeks.

Further Schmidt Interview

DW021300 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1920 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Ernst Dieter Lueg interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Expectations have been linked with this visit, expectations that are too great perhaps. Will you return to the Federal Republic from Moscow with presentable results?

[Answer] We will bring along quite a bit of interesting information. We have also left quite a lot of interesting things here. It was a very intensive discussion particularly with regard to three main issues: the Afghanistan crisis, Soviet medium-range missiles--which as before are a source of considerable concern on our part--and third, the whole field of bilateral relations. I will report on it on Thursday in the Bundestag. We will inform our allies and the NATO Council in Brussels tomorrow and on Wednesday [as heard] Mr Genscher will fly personally to Paris and Washington. I think all our friends and allies will be interested in our report.

[Question] Concerning the Afghanistan crisis, you demanded some sort of schedule from the Soviet state and party leadership with regard to a solution of this problem. Does this mean that you consider the present troop reduction as part of the total withdrawal of Soviet troops?

[Answer] That is right. I have said that it would be a step in the right direction if it were to continue and become a final withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan. We discussed it in detail. This was naturally one of the issues in the talks where both sides outlined different approaches. But I believe that a talk on this important world political issue here in Moscow will have aftereffects.

[Question] Disarmament and medium-range missiles are a second important issue. Was a concrete starting point achieved here in Moscow for initiating negotiations without preconditions on such issues as closing the arms gap, the imbalance in the world and particularly in Europe?

[Answer] Interesting starting points have been achieved with regard to this issue. I do not want to discuss it today. I consider it important to inform our allies first about the things we have said and learned with regard to this point.

[Question] German-German relations were also an issue in your talks here in Moscow. Do you see, against the background of your talks with Mr Brezhnev and Mr Kosygin, a realistic chance to go to the GDR this summer?

[Answer] German-German relations were mentioned indeed in our talks, as well as Berlin. By the way, I have always considered my visit to Mr Honecker as realistic. I am rather certain that it will come about in the course of the coming months.

[Question] Did you appear here primarily as an advocate of the Federal Republic of Germany, or did you have to keep the interests of the American allies in particular in the back of your mind?

[Answer] Both! Primarily--and we said that at the beginning of the talks--Mr Genscher and I are here naturally as representatives of the interests of the whole German nation and the Federal Republic of Germany. But it is equally clear--and our Soviet hosts knew it--that the positions we outlined here were carefully consulted on as one calls it, over several weeks with our Western friends, partners and allies. Naturally we have not outlined anything here that was not in line with the approaches of our partners.

[Question] Trade and economic relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union are almost without problems. Have new perspectives come up in your talks with regard to expanding and concretely continuing economic relations?

[Answer] That is the case. A framework agreement will be signed tonight to fill out the long-term trade agreement we concluded 2 years ago. Your term that economic relations are a chapter without problems is correct, but it sounds as if this were a minor matter. It is not a minor matter. It involves for us important quantities of energy such as gas, oil products and so on. Large orders are involved for our industry--such as the pipe industry in the Ruhr--meaning employment. Both of us are interested in continuing development of this economic exchange. And there is quite basic agreement in this respect.

Schmidt Press Conference

DW021308 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2045 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpts from Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's 1 July Moscow press conference--recorded]

[Text] [Question by correspondent Konrad] You intended to find out in your Moscow talks whether the announced partial withdrawal from Afghanistan is just a friendly gesture, or the beginning of a gradual full withdrawal. What is your opinion after the talks?

[Answer] I explained on my part that we believe that the announced partial withdrawal will be a step in the right direction if it is a permanent matter to be continued until complete withdrawal has been achieved. You have just gathered from the communique read by Mr Van Well that different opinions exist on both sides with regard to Afghanistan. The Soviet side has accepted the opinion I have just cited.

[Question by unidentified reporter] You have heard criticism not only in your own country but also in Moscow regarding your earlier suggestion to mutually renounce the deployment of medium-range missiles. Was this criticism repeated in your talks, and if so, did you succeed in countering it?

[Answer] It was repeated by the Soviet side yesterday and today. The Soviet side said that in doing this they would be the only ones to give up something while the West would not, and why should they accept that. I will add personally as a footnote that I consider this to be correct way of seeing things. And this holds not since yesterday and today, but since April.

Genscher Interview

DWO21316 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1815 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Reporter Reinhardt interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Moscow on 1 July--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Why this hurried trip and the briefing for the U.S. President? Are there any misunderstandings to be cleared up or even new differences to be prevented?

[Answer] Neither the one nor the other. We placed great importance on the thorough preparation of this visit in agreement with our partners in the European community and the Western defense alliance. It is therefore reasonable to inform the U.S. Government, the French Government and the other partners within NATO and the European Community immediately upon our return from Moscow, because naturally there is considerable interest.

[Question] But preferably the Americans?

[Answer] You know that important problems of medium-range missiles were discussed here, and following the decision made by the alliance, the United States is the negotiating partner in this respect. Therefore, it should be briefed immediately.

[Question] But you can say, can you not, that the German-Soviet relationship is a special relationship, and is it not true that sometimes it looks different from the other side of the Atlantic?

[Answer] I would not term it a special relationship, but the FRG quite certainly has a special weight for the Soviet Union.

[Question] What about the north-south dialogue? The Federal Government has demanded time and again that the socialist states including the Soviet Union, make a larger contribution. Did you discuss the subject here?

[Answer] This important topic was part of an open and frank exchange of opinion, because we all are aware of our responsibility for overcoming the north-south differences. The Federal Government has never left any doubt about the fact that the socialist countries also have obligations in this respect. This was discussed here.

[Question] With what results?

[Answer] You cannot expect that an immediate change in the Soviet position would come about during such a discussion. But I think it was necessary to discuss this important international problem in a very matter-of-fact atmosphere.

[Question] A third important point in your talks was our bilateral relations. The key word here is family reunification.

[Answer] There is a special German interest indeed, because a large number of Soviet citizens of German origin want to come to their relatives in the FRG within the scope of family reunification. We expounded our opinion that exist are to be continued and decided on in a position sense also in the future. The Soviet side agreed.

[Question] Can you give figures?

[Answer] The figures are known from past years and we hope that they will not be smaller in the future.

[Question] Summarizing, what would you say about your Moscow trip?

[Answer] These talks have shown that personal contacts are not only urgently necessary but also useful, particularly in a difficult international situation.

[Question] Have the talks confirmed this view?

[Answer] Yes.

DPA on Schmidt Dinner Remarks

LD301715 Hamburg DPA in German 1549 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Moscow--At the beginning of his 2-day talks in Moscow Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt put Bonn's major demands to the Kremlin: An appeal to the Soviet leadership to start negotiations on Eurostrategic weapons without preconditions, and to initiate complete troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.

In his toast at a dinner given by the Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev, Schmidt urged his hosts to agree to Soviet participation in eliminating the crisis in connection with the hostages in Iran and in harmonizing the interests of industrialized and developing countries. Schmidt, accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who was given a cordial welcome by the top Kremlin leaders at the Moscow Vnukovo airport at lunchtime, also called for the revival by the Soviet Union of exit permits issued since 1978 as part of the German family reunification.

As for disarmament policy, Schmidt appealed to the Soviet leadership "not to dismiss" NATO's proposal to negotiate the deployment of new nuclear medium-range weapons in Western Europe. He took up the Warsaw Pact statement of 15 May on its readiness to negotiate on these weapons and asked Moscow: "Make this readiness concrete by agreeing to the opening of preliminary negotiations about medium-range systems without preconditions." The chancellor described the balance of military force, in Europe and in the world, as an unrenounceable key point for a peaceful future.

According to Schmidt, stronger efforts must be made to reach agreement on the limitation of armaments in order to halt the senseless and irresponsible arms race. Hinting at the Soviet SS-20 missiles which, in the opinion of the West, have created the East's superiority in Eurostrategic weapons, Schmidt spoke of a "dangerous development." Referring to German-Soviet relations, which he assessed as generally positive, Schmidt said new and dangerous aspects of imbalance had to be prevented because "they could call in question even that which has already been achieved between us."

The chancellor criticized the Soviet Union for the occupation of Afghanistan. The Afghan crisis cast a large shadow over East-West relations in Europe and caused great concern and worry especially in Third World states, in the nonaligned and above all in Islamic countries. Schmidt recalled the demand of the West, the United Nations, and the Islamic countries for the nonalignment of Afghanistan and the complete withdrawal of troops.

Turning to Brezhnev the chancellor said Brezhnev would make a substantial contribution to defusing the dangerous crisis if he could declare "that the announced withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan was the beginning of a continuous movement to be pursued to complete withdrawal."

Schmidt said the main elements of the Federal Government's will for peace were the incorporation of the Federal Republic in the West, the policy of detente and cooperation with Eastern neighbors as well as a policy of equal partnership with Third World countries. "Our course is peace," he assured. Schmidt expressed satisfaction at the "considerable intensity" of the exchange of views with the Soviet Union and underlined that the agreed long-term economic cooperation between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union contributes to securing peace. The Federal Republic stood firmly by the German-Soviet treaty and the Berlin agreement.

PRAVDA on Schmidt Press Conference

LD031113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Schmidt Press Conference"]

[Text] Before flying out of Moscow FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt gave a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. Schmidt said that both he and H.D. Genscher, FRG federal vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, were satisfied with the results of their visit to the USSR. Discussions with Soviet leaders were held in a frank and businesslike atmosphere. Although differing viewpoints were expressed on certain complex questions relating to the international situation, both sides now have a better understanding of each other's positions.

Touching on the development of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG Schmidt pointed out the scope for expanding mutually advantageous economic cooperation and stressed that the Federal Government attaches political significance to economic exchange.

The FRG chancellor concluded by answering journalists' questions.

FRG SPOKESMAN REPORTS CABINET MEETING ON SCHMIDT'S TALKS

LD021928 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 2 Jul 80

["Statement by FRG Government"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, July 2, TASS--At today's press conference spokesman of the FRG Government Klaus Boelling reported on a cabinet meeting in Bonn.

Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt informed the cabinet of the conversations that he and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had had with Soviet leaders in Moscow. Helmut Schmidt stressed that the conversations that had been held were very useful. They had touched upon "the essence" of bilateral relations and of the international situation. The FRG chancellor had set out to the Soviet leaders the stand of the FRG and also of the EEC and NATO on the basic questions of the international situation. According to Helmut Schmidt the exchange of opinions in Moscow proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere.

Helmut Schmidt noted that the expectations that Genscher and himself had connected with the visit to the USSR came true.

At the cabinet meeting the FRG chancellor pointed out that as a result of the conversations, agreement was reached about the need to continue cooperation between the FRG and the USSR on the basis of the treaties and agreements they had concluded and which "the FRG will strictly observe". At the same time Helmut Schmidt made assurances that Bonn would continue "contributing intensively" to the "cause of the West's defence."

FRG COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT ON SCHIMDT VISIT REPORTED

LD022246 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn, July 2, TASS--"The German Communist Party welcomes the fact that in conditions of the aggravated international situation and the growing threat to peace, state leaders of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG--held the talks about the ways of further development of relations between the two countries on the basis of the concluded treaties so as to contribute to the consolidation of the process of detente", chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies noted in a statement in connection with the Soviet-West German summit talks that was circulated in Duesseldorf today.

The part of the statement dealing with Afghan events says: "Those who are really interested in peace and detente cannot but see that the reason for the aggravated international situation is not at all Afghanistan. It is a fact that the Afghan crisis resulted from the interference of the United States, NATO member countries and China in the internal affairs of that country. It is a fact that NATO states, above all the USA, take advantage of the Afghan events to step up the arms race. The Brussels decision of NATO that was adopted in December 1979 and is aimed at changing the military correlation of forces in favour of the West led in a decisive degree to the complication of the international situation."

COMMENTATORS VIEW SCHIMDT VISIT, TALKS

Glazunov: 'Will for Cooperation' Present

LD021434 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The leaders of the Soviet Union and Federal Germany have ended their talks in Moscow. Our observer Viktor Glazunov makes this comment:

Top-level contacts have long been a regular practice in relations between the two countries but this latest meeting attracted particular attention in the world because it took place against the background of a strained international situation. A political dialogue is important under any circumstances and doubly so when the situation takes a critical turn. The talks in Moscow were useful, this is the opinion of both sides.

Summing up the results, Leonid Brezhnev said the will for cooperation and accord was present at this meeting as it had been present at all the previous ones. The basic policy with respect to bilateral relations has remained unchanged.

There was a clearly expressed desire to promote mutual understanding in international affairs as well to continue working for the easing of tension.

Of course, this does not mean that the positions of the Soviet Union and Federal Germany coincide in everything. There are issues where their viewpoints differ substantially. But the two countries see eye to eye on the main thing: the policy of relaxation should not be allowed to be damaged. The joint communiqué stressed the will of the two sides to do their utmost to make the easing of tensions the dominant trend in international relations. Peaceful and equitable cooperation among countries has no cogent alternative and in this respect the Soviet Union and Federal Germany have set a good example once again.

In the course of the talks they signed a long-term program of guidelines for economic and industrial cooperation. And those who set course to economic cooperation looking decades ahead can only think in terms of reasonable that is peaceful, relations. Peaceful relations between the Soviet Union and Federal Germany are a factor of major international significance. As Leonid Brezhnev underlined during the talks, good relations between the USSR and Federal Germany benefit both nations and Europe in general. To maintain peace no task is more pressing than that of curbing the arms race and working for disarmament. The leaders of the Soviet Union and Federal Germany had a detailed exchange of views on these matters. They called for stepping up efforts toward attaining concrete results on the only possible basis, namely observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

This was all the more important to stress considering Washington's recent policy aimed at winning military superiority, a policy that carries the danger of involving the world in a new spiral of the arms race.

Of course, there are no scales that could measure the effect of political talks, but one thing is clear: The latest Soviet-West German summit meeting will have a considerable, positive influence on the future of peace and international relaxation.

Sakharov: 'Necessary,' 'Useful' Exchange

DW030930 Moscow in German to Germany 1742 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Valentin Sakharov Commentary: "Necessary and Useful Exchange of Opinion"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the Soviet and FRG statesmen spent 2 days at the negotiating table in the Kremlin. The Soviet leadership discussed its position on the state and the prospects of the Soviet-West German relationship as well as on important international affairs of bilateral interest, neither exerting cold pressure nor attempting to lure Bonn's policy into the role of a Trojan horse in the Western alliance, as leading CDU/CSU politicians say in a defamatory way. Such intentions and practices were and are alien to the policy of the Soviet Union.

Both the statesmen of the Soviet Union and the statesmen of the Federal Republic in their talks used open and clear language in a business-like and constructive atmosphere.

The fact that the joint communique clearly speaks of a necessary and useful exchange of opinion shows how important both sides consider the results of these negotiations to be. It must be stated with satisfaction, first, that the statements made by both sides leave no doubt about the fact that the Soviet Union and the FRG stress the necessity of further deepening and continuing the policy of detente. They point out in the joint communique that they continue to hold the view that detente is necessary, possible and advantageous. They said that they would do everything in their power to contribute toward making detente the leading tendency in international relations. In this context and proceeding on the assumption that bilateral relations are very important for both nations, for the safeguarding of peace in Europe and for progress in international cooperation, the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic confirmed that their policy will continue to be based on the treaties and agreements concluded, particularly the 1970 Moscow treaty and the 1978 Soviet-West German joint declaration.

Both sides strive for continual development of their economic relations on the basis of the 1978 long-term agreement. For the implementation of this agreement a long-term program on economic and industrial cooperation was signed during the Moscow summit, which will be in force for the next 23 years. This program contains recommendations to enterprises in the FRG and Soviet organizations on how cooperation can be accomplished. The point now is to give the goals of this program a concrete content, by taking the interests of both sides into consideration.

Second, a thorough exchange of opinion took place in Moscow on problems of arms control and disarmament aimed at curbing the arms race. Both sides, the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic, said that they would try to find a solution in line with the principle of equality and equal security. True, this basic attitude of both sides is not new, confirming as it does the respective principles of the 1978 Soviet-West German joint declaration. But it is very important to stress this basic attitude to the problem of arms control and disarmament, because this basic agreement is a necessary prerequisite for the continuation of detente, for the successful continuation of negotiations on arms control and disarmament in the field of conventional weapons as well as in the field of nuclear arms systems, including the medium-range arms systems.

During the talks Leonid Brezhnev appealed to the West to discontinue the various types of the so-called arms gap closure programs and the creation of new weapons systems such as missiles, neutron or chemical weapons. Discussing the results of the talks held between the Soviet and FRG statesmen Leonid Brezhnev admitted that there are problems on which both sides hold considerably divergent views. But, he stressed, it is important for us now to have a better understanding of our mutual positions and to have done the necessary and useful work at the negotiations table.

Levin: Meeting 'Highly Significant'

LD022114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] At a meeting of the Federal Government, Chancellor Schmidt reported on the results of his 2-day talks in Moscow. Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

General appraisals of the Soviet-West German talks were given immediately after their completion. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated that necessary and useful work had been carried out. Helmut Schmidt, in turn, expressed his satisfaction with the talks.

The fact that the Moscow meeting was held in the present fairly acute international situation is highly significant. It confirms that there is no rational alternative to detente and that there is only one realistic way of solving even the most complex problems--that of a political settlement. And this result of the Moscow talks is obvious. But in that same Federal German Republic the representatives of the opposition, in the first place its leader Strauss, are trying to create the impression as though the journey of Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher to Moscow had not justified itself. Strauss even said that on the whole it is none of the FRG's business to get involved in problems which the Soviet Union and the United States should solve.

In these attacks on the visit to the USSR, going so far as to disparage the FRG, there is much of the election struggle to be seen. After all, on 5 October the Bundestag elections are to be held and the opposition, which is cherishing hopes of taking the reins of government in its own hands, is attacking the government from all sides, accusing it of all thinkable and even unthinkable sins. However, it would be incorrect to reduce all actions and statements by the CDU-CSU bloc to considerations of pre-election strategy. The essence of the problem is wider and lies in the approach to detente, the dialogue between East and West. One is dealing with a striving to discredit the idea of talks.

Before the visit certain circles on the Rhine and no less clearly defined figures on the Potomac tried to tie Schmidt hand and foot. The Washington administration, which embarked on a course of increasing tension, does not wish to have businesslike and serious talks. The West German opposition does not want this either. And if they did not succeed in wrecking the visit of Schmidt and Genscher to the Soviet Union, attempts are now being made to belittle its significance. These attempts are in vain. The talks have shown that the general line (printsipialnaya liniya) of the USSR and the FRG on questions of bilateral relations remain as determined by the 1970 Moscow treaty. There is equally the clearly expressed desire to strengthen and broaden mutual understanding in international affairs and to continue the course toward detente. That is a significant result and in the present situation it is especially important.

BROWN PARIS VISIT ATTEMPT TO 'BIND FRANCE' TO NATO

ID021544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Jul 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pevgeniy Osipovskiy and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, who is in Paris, has held talks with French President Giscard d'Estaing and his French colleague Bourges. AFP reports that these talks were unusually long, but that their results remain a strict secret.

Emerging from the Elysee Palace, Brown only reported that during the talk with Giscard d'Estaing there was an exchange of views on various matters. However, even with the meager data on the progress of the talks which the REUTER agency quotes, one must draw the conclusion that the U.S. defense secretary was attempting more firmly to bind France, which has left the NATO military organization, to the North Atlantic alliance. What is more, Brown's basic argument was the same mythical Soviet threat to the West. He stated this argument, which does not stand up to criticism in the interview transmitted by French television.

Brown alleged that the European NATO countries were making an insufficient contribution to the bloc's defense. In other words, the United States would like the West European countries to undertake more obligations in the military alliance and at the same time to undertake more spending. At the same time, Brown again confirmed that the United States intended to continue building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean and southwest Asia.

PRAVDA CITES PCF SPOKESMAN ON NATO MISSILES, FRENCH NEUTRON BOMB

ID021317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Constructive Initiatives"]

[Excerpts] Paris, 26 June--The French public has greeted the statement of the Warsaw Pact member-states with much interest, G. Plissonnier, member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, has stated.

Although France is not a member of the NATO military organization, he continued, it is quite obvious that this decision concerns it too, since the missiles would be deployed near France's own borders. It is also clear that these plans benefit from the French Government's indulgent attitude. In fact, the U.S. missile decision is part of the strategy formulated in Washington and pursues the aim of laying the burden and danger of nuclear conflict on the peoples of Western Europe. Related to the same strategy are the plans for building a neutron bomb in France, which have been discussed openly in certain circles connected with the government.

The PCF, G. Plissonnier stressed, considers that the peace-loving forces in Europe and throughout the world, including the Soviet Union, are sufficiently powerful to avert the danger so long as they close ranks and undertake decisive actions. In this connection, the PCF is taking the necessary initiatives to promote united action among all organizations and popular strata determined to struggle for detente and disarmament.

BRITISH PAPER CITED ON WESTERN AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

ID301732 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] London, June 30, TASS--According to the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, the Western powers and China as well as some Arab states have been giving large-scale military aid to Afghan counter-revolutionaries. The newspaper cites information that there is a continuous transportation of British, U.S. and Chinese weapons to the Pakistani areas bordering Afghanistan where the rebels have their encampments and are active. The weapons include automatic rifles, grenades, and mines. The value of those deliveries is quite considerable, THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH stresses, saying that the aid fund for the bandits was estimated at almost 10 million pounds.

There are reports that an Afghan bandit chief, a certain Gilani, has been visiting London for several days now.

His visit to Britain which will be followed by a tour of some other West European countries is reported to be aimed at expanding Western supplies of arms and ammunition to Afghan rebel gangs. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH says that Gilani is interested in obtaining anti-tank guns, air defence installations, surface-to-air missiles, etc.

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WESTERN EUROPE

The Afghan counter-revolutionary chief is reported to have been received by the British minister of state, Douglas Hurd, of the Foreign Office.

PRAVDA: SPAIN'S ENTRY INTO NATO CONTRADICTS CSCE FINAL ACT

ID300618 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 30 Jun 80

["Facing the NATO Trap"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--"Determination of the foreign policy line to be pursued by Madrid lies within the exceptional competence of the Spaniards. However, the intention of the Spanish Government to draw the country into the North Atlantic alliance cannot but cause concern of all those who hold dear the cause of detente, peace and security of the peoples," writes today's PRAVDA in connection with the statement by the Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja to the effect that the Spanish Government in 1981 intends to raise the question of Spain's entry into NATO. It is quite clear, PRAVDA stresses, that Spain's entry into NATO would be "in a flagrant contradiction with the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, would further complicate implementation of the important tasks of complementing the political detente with military, reducing international tensions, consolidating mutual understanding and cooperation between states with different social systems.

PORTUGUESE-NATO JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE NOTED

ID301652 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Lisbon, June 30, TASS--Portugal and other NATO countries are taking part in a command and staff exercise that began today at the Santa Margarida Portuguese military base. The purpose of the exercise is to study the possibility of creating a "mobile NATO force" in Portugal and determine the area of its possible deployment.

TRADE, CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND SIGNED

ID030950 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The Soviet Union and Finland have signed an agreement on expanding trade and joint construction of industrial enterprises. The agreement was signed in Helsinki at a session of the bilateral commission on economic cooperation. Finland will build ships for the Soviet Union to carry cargo in Arctic waters and equipment for a cellulose plant on the Soviet-Finnish border. Trade between the two countries will increase by 30 percent in the coming 5-year period.

DANISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

ID022334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1757 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul (TASS)--Representatives of Denmark's Communist Party wished Soviet communists success in preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and expressed confidence that this congress will become an outstanding historic event for the Soviet people and for all communists and progressive forces in the world.

In accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Denmark, a delegation of CPD workers and activists led by Freddy Madsen, member of the CPD Central Committee Executive Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 22 June to 3 July.

During their stay in the USSR, the members of the delegation held meetings and conversations in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Week Department and the International Department, in the Georgian Communist Party (Trans-Caucasus) Central Committee, and in the Central Council of the USSR Trade Unions and Committee of Soviet Women. They visited industrial enterprises and kolkhozes and acquainted themselves with the work of party organizations.

The Danish communists gave a high assessment of the achievements of the Soviet people in the economic, social and cultural spheres and the development of socialist democracy. They particularly stressed that the Leninist peace policy unswervingly pursued by the CPSU and the initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at detente and disarmament and have a decisive significance in securing peace and the progress of mankind.

The Danish Communist Party, noted members of the delegation, is carrying out active work in implementing the appeal of communists for peace and disarmament adopted at the Paris meeting of representatives of European communist and workers parties.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WEST BERLIN NEWSPAPER FESTIVAL

LD021353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "For the Festival of the Newspaper DIE WARHEIT"]

[Text] Yu.M. Pugachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and D. N. Mochalin, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for West Berlin on 27 June as CPSU representatives to take part in the festival of the newspaper DIE WARHEIT, at the invitation of the board of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin.

BANI-SADR ON U.S. 'SUBVERSIVE OPERATIONS', HOSTAGES

LD021640 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 2, TASS--President Bani-Sadr stressed in an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE, published here, that Washington's armed action to set free members of the American Embassy, kept in Iran and accused of espionage, is only a secondary aspect to the current extensive subversive operation of the USA whose aim is to overthrow the republican regime in Iran.

He said that the residences of Iranian leaders, including those of Khomeyni and the president of Iran, were marked on the maps that were seized among other things in American helicopters which were abandoned in Tabas after the abortive American armed venture. "They were going to kill us," Bani-Sadr said. The president said that six big conspiracies were exposed in the Iranian Armed Forces within four months.

The plan, which is being carried out by the USA, is still more wicked and hence more dangerous, Bani-Sadr said. The United States long term goal is to establish in Iran a "social basis" of counter-revolution. To achieve this goal Washington is trying directly or indirectly to arouse discontent among different segments of the population. It is trying to influence businessmen by taking certain untimely economic measures, uses purges for influencing civil servants and persecution by individual fanatics to influence ethnical and religious minorities.

"To this should be added the trade embargo against Iran, Bani-Sadr went on to say, which was imposed by the United States and Western Europe and which deprives Iran of raw materials and spare parts needed by its industry."

Speaking of the problem of the American hostages, Bani-Sadr said that Washington is using it as a pretext to isolate Iran from the world community, to put pressure on Iran, West European countries and Japan and to bring down the republican system. As to Iran, he said, it is not to be caught in Washington's trap the meaning of which is to make the Iranian leadership devote all its time to a search for a solution to the problem of hostages, a solution which the Americans evidently do not seek.

MOSCOW PERSIAN SUMMARIZES GRACHOV COMMENTARY ON HOSTAGES

TA021423 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] We draw your attention to a summary of a commentary carried in the IZVESTIYA newspaper, published in Moscow, signed by Andrey Grachov entitled: "Where is the way out of the deadlock?" on the present crisis in the relations between United States and Iran.

Recently the crisis in the relations between the United States and Iran has in fact not come any closer to a solution. Contrary to the efforts of the White House, the present crisis in the relations between the United States and Iran cannot be confined only to the problem of the alleged U.S. hostages, who have been held for more than 7 months by the students following Ayatollah Khomeyni's path. The author of the commentary then writes that obviously solving the problem of the U.S. diplomats who have been taken hostage was less the object of attention of Washington than taking advantage of this problem for realizing its political propaganda and military as well as strategic plans.

Washington thus wanted to strengthen its military presence in the Western part of the Indian Ocean on a permanent basis and in this way to compensate for the strategic positions it had lost in Iran. Moreover, it should be noted that if a real danger to the lives of the U.S. hostages existed, this danger would be a result of the foolish military and subversive activities of the United States against Iran, whose overt aim was the realization of specific goals in the field of domestic policy.

Should it be surprising, therefore, that the actual prospect of the release of the hostages now, 7 months after similar efforts to solve the problem by means of force, such as last November, is totally unclear? In spite of all this, during the recent period, the rulers of Washington are attempting to place the responsibility resulting from the fruitless efforts of the United States to solve this problem on others and for this purpose are striving to accuse the Soviet Union of allegedly aggravating the dispute between the United States and Iran and that it is playing an instigating role in this problem.

IZVESTIYA writes: The Soviet Union believes that every international dispute, and especially a dispute which carries the danger of armed clashes, endangers peace. This assertion is absolutely true with respect to the aforementioned dispute which has developed in proximity of the Soviet Union's borders and the involvement of the great military power of a large country in the world like the United States, is one of its characteristics. Consequently it is natural that the Soviet Union is in favor of this problem being solved as soon as possible, a problem that is dangerous for the situation in the Middle East and world peace in general.

The leadership of the Soviet Union has often expressed its views regarding the ways to solve this problem. Andrey Gromyko, the USSR foreign minister, has said that the Soviet Union desires the implementation of the relative international agreement regarding respect for the right of diplomatic immunity of diplomatic representatives.

Both the American and Iranian leaderships are very well aware of the Soviet Union's position on the problem of holding U.S. diplomats as hostages in Iran, on the above-mentioned fundamental attitude. This position has not changed now either. At the same time the Soviet Union considers impermissible the violation of the national sovereignty of a country and the exertion of pressure on this country for solving any kind of international dispute, including the dispute between the United States and Iran. The differences which have arisen in relations between the United States and Iran like other differences among countries, should be solved by means of peaceful talks based on international principles and laws while refraining from resorting to any military actions and the application of force or threat of force.

IRANIAN PRESS CITED ON PURGES IN MINISTRIES, UNIVERSITY

LDO21956 Moscow Tass in English 1935 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 2, TASS--According to the Iranian press, purges in the country's state machinery led to the discharge of more than 1,400 ministry officials and office staff who have spoiled their record by cooperating with the deposed shah regime. More than 550 students and tutors have been dismissed from Tehran University.

EGYPTIAN PARTY SAYS AS-SADAT AUTHORIZED RADIO STATIONS

LD022248 Moscow Tass in English 2020 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 2, TASS--The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States installed two radio stations in the territory of Egypt--near Alexandria and in the Suez Canal Zone. They are being operated under the name of The Voice of Free Iran, and are making subversive broadcasts aimed at discrediting the Iranian revolution.

The bulletin of the National Progressive (Left) Party of Egypt AL-TAQADDUM which reported this with a reference to U.S. sources stressed that President as-Sadat gave the authorisation for the installing of these radio stations in Egypt.

JORDANIAN KING ANNOUNCES DEATH OF PRIME MINISTER

LD030532 Moscow TASS in English 0525 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Amman, July 3, TASS--Prime Minister 'Abd Al-Hamid Sharaf of Jordan died from a heart attack in the morning today. This was announced by King Husayn on Amman Radio.

KUWAITI MINISTER SAYS GULF STATES DO NOT WANT U.S. PROTECTION

LD021349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Zaurov article: "Unsuccessful Attempt"]

[Text] A statement by Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah commenting on recent statements by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown has provoked natural interest and approval both in Kuwait and in other Arab countries.

The Kuwaiti minister stressed that the Persian Gulf states have not requested U.S. protection and are not thinking of creating any defense alliance. Kuwait, he said, is loyal only to the joint defense pact concluded within the framework of the Arab League, and the security and defense of oilfields are the exclusive concern of the Persian Gulf countries.

The U.S. strategists' attempt yet again to act in the role of "defender" of the oil-extracting countries' interests has thus proved unsuccessful.

The people of the Persian Gulf can clearly see how Washington is seeking to implement large-scale plans in their region for its military and political presence, including by creating various blocs and alliances. The main U.S. goal remains the plundering of the natural resources of the oil extracting countries and the struggle against the national liberation movements of the Eastern peoples.

TANOV CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN INCURSION IN ANGOLA

LD021952 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 0200 Jul 80

[Text] The current session of the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity assumes special importance in view of the many aggravated problems on the continent and especially South Africa's intervention against Angola. The importance of the meeting is also stressed in a message of greetings sent by the Soviet parliament and government. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Georgiy Tanov writes:

The Soviet message puts emphasis on political problems, and that is not accidental. Probably never before did the OAU summit meet at a time when the situation in the world and in Africa was so complicated. As the Soviet message points out, Africa on the one hand has approached the final stage of decolonization with Zimbabwe becoming independent. On the other hand, that very fact explains why the NATO countries, and first of all the United States, have sharply increased their overt and covert support of the South African regime.

The OAU summit began its work in extraordinary circumstances. It will soon be 1 month since South Africa, a member of the United Nations, has been conducting an undeclared war against Angola. The number of troops is close that used by the racists during the intervention against the People's Republic of Angola in 1975-76. Attention has already been drawn to the fact that before the large-scale incursion in Angola began there were visits to Pretoria by U.S. political leaders, and many American top-ranking officers appeared in the border regions before and during the aggression. One can only recall in that respect the visit to the regions bordering with Afghanistan made by U.S. President's National Security Adviser, Brzezinski. After that the anti-Afghan forces sharply stepped up their actions.

Typical of the present South African aggression is an unprecedented concentration of weapons, mainly NATO weapons. The racists, however, also have another weapon which cannot be seen on the battlefield, and that is the green light the American Congress recently gave to the White House as regards freedom of action in the hot spots of the world, including Angola. There is also the constant U.S. obstruction when the UN Security Council debates the aggressive acts of South Africa. Those acts are made 100 times worse by the fact that they are conducted from the territory of occupied Namibia. Thus the aggressive course of South Africa should be considered only together with the problem of Namibia.

The people of Angola are defending not only the independence of their own country. The question that is now being decided in that part of Africa has a direct bearing on the future of the whole continent. The South African aggression has shown how timely are the recent recommendations of the UN Security Council on giving assistance to the frontline states in building up their defense potential. The South African aggression also stressed the timely and important nature of the all-round support that the socialist countries have given and continue to give to Angola. And though the OAU summit has many problems before it, it will no doubt give primary attention to such an urgent one as the problem of Angola. It will likewise make a constructive and corrective contribution to curbing the ever-more insolent and dangerous course of the South African racists and their NATO backers.

The situation in Africa remains complicated, as the Soviet message to the OAU summit points out. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union takes an optimistic view as regards the final decolonization of Africa and in that the people of Africa and especially the victims of imperialist aggression, can continue to count on the support and assistance of the Soviet Union.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO MOZAMBIQUE

ID021541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 3

[TASS Report: "Holiday Congratulations"]

[Text] Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin have sent Samora Moises Machel, chairman of FRELIMO and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a message which reads as follows:

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Mozambique's declaration of independence we send you, Comrade Machel, the FRELIMO Party, the government and the whole Mozambique people cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the Soviet people, and ourselves personally.

The Soviet people highly evaluate the Mozambique people's determination to proceed, under the guidance of the FRELIMO Party, along the road of building the bases of a socialist society and to defend their gains from the intrigues of internal and external reaction.

Mozambique's anti-imperialist foreign policy and its active role in the cause of the decolonization of southern Africa, where the national liberation movements have recently scored great successes, have gained wide international recognition.

We are sincerely gratified that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries and parties, which had their origin in the years of struggle for Mozambique's freedom and independence, are continuing to deepen and extend. Their further development is guaranteed by the commitment of our parties and states to the ideals of peace, freedom and socialism and our common stand in the fight against imperialism and for the final elimination of colonialism and racialism.

We wish you, Comrade Machel, the FRELIMO Party, the government and the whole Mozambique people for great success in the cause of the peaceful development of the country, an upsurge in its national economy and culture and the building of a new life.

PONOMAREV, CONGOLESE AMBASSADOR DISCUSS FURTHER COOPERATION

ID021357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 27 June B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received J. Okanza, Congolese ambassador to the USSR and member of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) Central Committee, at his request.

Questions of further cooperation between the CPSU and the PCT were discussed in the course of the friendly talks.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON 23 JUNE CPSU PLENUM, CONGRESS ANNOUNCEMENT

LD021517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following Lenin's Course of Creation and Peace"]

[Text] The intelligence and will of our party and the mighty energy of the entire Soviet people are aimed at implementing the imposing plans of communist building and strengthening the cause of world peace. Soviet people's high degree of activity, their selfless devotion to the cause of Lenin's party are graphically expressed in the very broad scale of socialist competition for the successful implementation of plans for communist building. Rallied into a single multinational family, by their selfless labor they are raising the motherland to new heights of economic and social progress.

On 23 June, 1980, an outstanding event took place in the life of the party and Soviet people--a CPSU Central Committee plenum was held. The plenum heard a report from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and decided to convene the next, the 28th CPSU Congress, on 23 February, 1981. At the congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev will deliver the CPSU Central Committee report and the report on the party's next tasks in the domestic and foreign policy spheres.

The communists and Soviet people welcomed warmly and wholeheartedly the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decision to convene the 26th CPSU Congress. With tremendous enthusiasm all Soviet people welcomed the vivid, profound report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the decisions taken by the plenum. At meetings and gatherings and in numerous comments, Soviet urban and rural workers are unanimously approving the domestic and foreign policy of Lenin's party and the Soviet state and the multifaceted activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in implementing the 25th party congress decisions. The communists and all Soviet people are voicing the determination to greet the forthcoming party congress with new labor achievements and to do everything to make a new contribution to the further flourishing of our great socialist motherland.

The third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was at work in Moscow on 24 and 25 June in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm engendered by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions. In their speeches the deputies warmly approved the domestic and foreign policy of our party and its main staff--the Central Committee. From the platform of the Soviet Union's supreme organ of power, the deputies stressed that preparation for the forthcoming party congress would undoubtedly demonstrate again the cohesiveness and unbending unity of the CPSU and the people. It will be a powerful lever for boosting the political and labor activity of communists and nonparty people and an inspiring incentive for further developing socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of our country's economic plans.

In preparing for the forthcoming congress Soviet people will sum up the results of the work done since the 25th party congress. Our people have cause to be proud. As a result of the selfless, enterprising work of workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia under the leadership of the CPSU, a big step forward has been taken in the further development of the socialist economy, the creation of the material and technical base of communism and the improvement of the people's living standards and an imposing program of economic building is being implemented.

Our party's congresses are of epoch-making significance on its heroic and glorious path. They play an outstanding role in the life of all Soviet society, shedding the bright light of Marxist-Leninist analysis on the prospects of communist creation. Every congress opens up new horizons before our party and country. Soviet people are confident that this will also be the case with the forthcoming 26th congress, which is designed to determine the strategy and tactic of the struggle at the forthcoming stage of communist building. Of course, the complexity and dimensions of the tasks in domestic policy grow with the country's development. It is necessary to expend the maximum energy to fulfill and overfulfill successfully the plan for the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, to commission promptly projects nearing completion, and to ensure the national economy's steady operation in 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Socialist competition in honor of the congress should have its part to play here.

Soviet people have a wonderful tradition of greeting every party congress with a shock labor shift. Now too the people's main response to the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions is the desire to come to the 26th party congress with new work achievements. The party has set the important task of improving production efficiency and work quality, and this task must constantly be in our purview. It is essential to pay the maximum attention to accelerating scientific and technical progress, consolidating labor and state discipline and ensuring steady labor productivity growth.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum expressed confidence that the party and Soviet people will make every effort, by successful fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan, to strengthen still further our socialist motherland's might, which is the basis for the efficient implementation of the Leninist peace-loving course of our party and the Soviet state.

Socialism and peace--these words have become the great symbols of our era. The sacred dreams and cherished hopes of millions of people on earth are linked with them. Passions seethe around them, and political and ideological battles take place. The Leninist foreign policy consistently pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state and by the other socialist community countries has become a mighty factor of our world's social renewal and of all world development and international relations. The CPSU Central Committee constantly keeps in sight all problems of world politics, for under today's complex conditions every step forward toward the normalization of the international situation requires great efforts.

The plenum heard a report from Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy" and wholly and fully approved the activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in implementing the Leninist foreign policy course of the 24th and 25th party congresses.

As a result above all of the multifaceted and vigorous activity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, relying on the growth of all the socialist countries' economic and defense might, the normalization of the international situation was achieved in the seventies. The facts attest that peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems was strengthened in the detente process and had begun to be filled with specific economic and political content. There was clear regression of the cold war. As a result more favorable objective preconditions were created for the solution of vexed issues and international conflicts by means of just, peaceful settlement.

However, aggressive imperialist forces have recently countered these positive processes with a policy dictated by reluctance to consider the realities of the world today--the consolidation of socialism's positions, the successes of the national liberation movement and the growth of the freedom-loving democratic forces as a whole. As the CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolution notes, imperialism would like to delay the objective process of the world's renewal. The leaders of the NATO military bloc, and above all the United States, have steered a course toward disrupting the military equilibrium prevailing in the world in their own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and the detriment of international detente and the peoples' security.

U.S. ruling circles, in an attempt to impose their will on other states, have embarked on the path of economic "sanctions" and the curtailment of scientific and technical, cultural and sports ties and are reneging on undertakings they have assumed and violating agreements and accords they have signed. Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have been turned into an instrument for inciting the arms race and a tool for fighting not only the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and not only communists but also all opponents of war and peace-loving forces, and into a means of undermining detente. Not a day passes without Washington trying to resurrect the spirit of cold war and heating militarist passions. Any pretext, real or nonexistent, is used for this.

It is highly indicative that the rapprochement of the West's aggressive circles, primarily the United States, with the Chinese leadership is taking place on an anti-Soviet basis hostile to the cause of peace. The partnership of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism, the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution stresses, is a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics, dangerous to all mankind including the U.S. and Chinese peoples.

In the present situation, when the adventurist actions of the United States and its accomplices have heightened the danger of war, the plenum assigns the CPSU Central Committee Politburo the task of unswervingly continuing the course of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses toward the all-round consolidation of the socialist states' fraternal alliance, support for the peoples' just struggle for freedom and independence, peaceful coexistence, the curbing of the arms race, the conservation and development of international detente, and mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres. "The Soviet people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his report at the plenum, "fully approve the principled peace-loving course of the CPSU and the Soviet state and measures to defend and safeguard our motherland's security. We will continue to spare no effort to preserve detente and everything good given to us by the seventies, to seek a turn toward disarmament, to support the peoples' right to free and independent development, and to safeguard and strengthen peace."

The constructive activity of the fraternal socialist countries' joint organizations--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA--reliably serves the cause of peace and progress. The process of the further intensification of the community countries' cooperation in the political, economic, defense, and other spheres is proceeding steadily. The conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee held in May in the Polish capital, which demonstrated again socialism's beneficial role in world affairs, consistent internationalism and unswerving love of peace, met with a tremendous international response. The declaration adopted at the conference and the statement on convening a summit conference of states gave a Marxist-Leninism analysis of the prevailing international situation and contains a specific and constructive program of measures essential for abolishing hotbeds of tension and improving the political climate in Europe and throughout the world.

The plenum fully approved the measures adopted to render all-round aid to Afghanistan in repelling armed attacks and outside interference, whose aim is to stifle the Afghan revolution and create a pro-imperialist bridgehead for military aggression on the USSR's southern borders. The plenum advocated the political settlement of the situation which has formed around Afghanistan, which pursues a policy of nonalignment. For this, as the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government says, the complete cessation of aggression against Afghanistan and reliable guarantees against subversive actions from abroad are required. "There is not the slightest self-interest in the Soviet action in helping Afghanistan," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed. "We had no choice but to send in troops. And events have confirmed that this was the only right decision." Life in Afghanistan is now gradually returning to normal. Large gangs of counterrevolutionaries have been routed, and the interventionists have suffered grave defeat. Under these conditions the Soviet Union has decided to withdraw some units from its military contingent in Afghanistan. The USSR is doing this by agreement with the Afghan Government.

Under present conditions tremendous significance in the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism and its aggressive antipopular plans attaches to the cohesion and vigorous actions of the international communist movement and to cooperation among the fraternal parties on a bilateral and multilateral, regional and worldwide basis. The CPSU Central Committee plenum believes that the holding of the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties was an important event in the life of the communist movement and an important factor in activating antiwar forces and all people of good will in defence of peace and international security.

The word of Lenin's party resounds with weight and authority in the international arena. Political circles and the broad world public ponder it and it is heeded attentively in all corners of the world. The results of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum are the focus of attention of the world public and press. The foreign mass information media--newspapers, radio and television--are familiarizing the population extensively with the report delivered at the plenum by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plenum resolutions on convening the next, the 26th CPSU Congress, and on the CPSU's international position and foreign policy. The foreign press emphasizes that the results of the plenum open up imposing new horizons before the Soviet Union and demonstrate again the love of peace, consistency and principledness of the USSR's Leninist foreign policy. The progressive foreign press points to the tremendously deep and extensive growth of the influence of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy on the course and prospects of world development and the nature of the processes taking place in the international arena.

The Leninist, peace-loving, foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state which firmly rebuffs imperialism and supports the revolutionary, liberation movement is invariably combined with a consistent course toward peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and has ensured the Soviet Union's high prestige in world affairs and promoted consolidation of the international positions of socialism and all progressive forces.

The party is leading to our country along a true Leninist course. The CPSU Central Committee's foreign policy course meets with the unanimous support of all communists and all Soviet people. This is the main strength of the CPSU's entire international policy. In the present international situation there is an even closer cohesion of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of all the Soviet Unions' nations and nationalities around the CPSU and even more ardent support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. There is no doubt that preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress will demonstrate again the unswerving unity of the party and people in the struggle for the triumph of communism and the cause of peace.

PARTY, STATE GREETINGS ON CHUVASHSKAYA ASSR JUBILEE

LD021413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] To the Chuvashskiy Obkom, the Chuvashskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Chuvashskaya ASSR Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers wholeheartedly greet and congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all the population of Soviet Chuvashia on the 60th anniversary of the Chuvashskaya ASSR.

In the 60 years since the portentous day that Vladimir Ilich Lenin signed the decree on the formation of Chuvash autonomy, the republic's working people have traveled a long and glorious path. Under the leadership of the Communist Party they took an active part in making and consolidating Soviet power, strengthening the country's economic and defense might and routing the German fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War and made a great contribution to building a developed socialist society.

Thanks to the selfless fraternal assistance of the ~~great~~ Russian people and all the peoples of our multinational motherland, over the years of Soviet power, Chuvashia has been transformed into an area with a highly developed economy and culture. Modern machine-building, electrical equipment, instrument-making and chemical and light industry enterprises are operating in the republic, capital construction is being carried out on a large scale and agriculture is developing intensively. Considerable successes have been achieved in the spheres of science, education, literature and art. The population's well-being is improving constantly.

The blossoming of the material and spiritual life of the Chuvashskaya ASSR's working people is a vivid manifestation of the Soviet social and state system's inexhaustible creative potential and indisputable advantages over the bourgeois system, of the triumph of the Communist Party's Leninist nationalities policy and of the inviolable friendship among the peoples of October's motherland.

The working people are greeting their republic's 60th anniversary with selfless labor to implement the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. An active struggle for successful fulfillment of the plan targets and socialist pledges of the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan has developed in all labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers express the firm confidence that the Chuvashskaya Oblast party organization and all the republic's working people will continue persistently to ensure dynamic development of the national economy, constantly improve efficiency and work quality and steadily strengthen socialist labor discipline, and will mark the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in communist building.

Long live the Chuvashskaya ASSR!

Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all the Soviet Union's nations and nationalities!

Long live the Leninist CPSU--the leading and guiding force of Soviet society!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO STATE, PARTY FIGURES

LD241356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented awards from the homeland to responsible party and state figures in the Kremlin today.

Speaking at the presentation of awards, Comrade Brezhnev said: [read by announcer] Dear comrades, today I am to confer distinctions of the homeland on a group of famous and meritorious comrades. They have been awarded for various reasons, in connection with various events, but altogether their work may be characterized using the same words: faithful service to the cause of the party and the cause of the people. It is a pleasure for me to say kind words about those given awards, whom we have known for many years. Our comrade in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, is an all-round and talented man. He can be justly called an outstanding representative of the Kazakh intelligentsia which has developed in the years of Soviet power, a skilled engineer, a great scientist, and a competent party leader. These are the basic milestones of his biography. Into the ponderable harvests of the Kazakh land--and I know from personal experience the difficulty with which it yields up its riches to the grain farmers--much of the will power, energy and organizational talent of Comrade Kunayev has been invested. Grain amounting to 1.25 billion poods was sold by Kazakhstan to the state last year. This is a wonderful achievement.

Today we are also feting Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. I can still remember him from his work in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. He showed himself to be a great organizer of industry long ago. But to say this alone would be too little.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich is distinguished by a lofty sense of responsibility, by an ability to sort out what is essential from masses of work and boldness in making decisions. I would like to wish him to preserve these qualities for many years.

Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev is well known both in our party and the international communist movement. For many decades now he has been in the very thick of the ties, so to speak, between our party and the communist and workers parties of other countries. He makes a notable contribution to the struggle of Soviet communists in strengthening solidarity and cohesion between all progressive revolutionary forces. Boris Nikolayevich successfully combines the talent of a party leader and that of an eminent scholar, to whose pen belong no small number of interesting Marxist-Leninist studies.

All Soviet people highly assess the successes of the workers of Soviet Uzbekistan, who increase their cotton harvest from year to year. Last year this totalled 5.76 million tons. To be honest, we have already gotten used to the fact that the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic pushes higher and higher the ceiling of record harvests of this most valuable crop. Unquestionably reflected in this is the attention of the whole country on the development of cotton farming and, of course, due tribute should be paid to the purposeful creative activities of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, who for more than 20 years has been working at the post of first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee.

Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, like the comrades of whom I have already spoken, has graduated from a great school of life. As secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he is engaged in one of the most responsible areas of the party's international activities, the development of ties with ruling communist and workers' parties. Konstantin Viktorovich knows well what internal union work is and what work abroad is. This experience is a valuable support in his activities toward multiplying the ties of friendship and brotherhood which unite the countries of the socialist community.

Klavdiy Mikhaylovich Bogolyubov works as first deputy head of the General Department of the CPSU Central Committee. He works well and self-sacrificingly. All the comrades who come into contact with him value his workmanlike and human qualities.

I should like with all my heart to congratulate the comrades on their distinguished awards and wish them good health, happiness and great creative successes.

Now, permit me to proceed to the pleasant process of presenting the awards.

Dirmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev is awarded the Order of Lenin.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov is awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov is awarded the Order of Lenin.

Upon Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov is conferred the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, together with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal.

Klavdiy Mikhaylovich Bogolyubov is awarded the Order of Lenin.

Once again I congratulate you, dear comrades, with all my heart.

Those upon whom the awards had been conferred warmly and cordially thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high evaluation of their work. They gave assurances that they would put all their effort, experience and knowledge into implementing Leninist domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state, in the cause of further service to the Communist Party, the Soviet people and for the good of strengthening world peace.

The speeches were heard with great attention and greeted with applause.

The members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee who attended the presentations cordially congratulated those so invested and expressed to them their wishes for further fruitful activities on behalf of the building of a communist society in our country and peace and progress on earth.

PRAVDA: FRAUD EXPOSED AT VACATION CENTER

ID021127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee": "Embezzlers Punished"]

[Summary] There are people who are not averse to enriching themselves at state expense. "As verification of a letter received at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee showed V.I. Yazhkunov, director of the Biysk oleum plant, his deputy A.M. Kazakov and A.K. Kalinichenko, chief of the consumer accounting section, embarked on this criminal path and for a long time engaged in embezzling state funds. Here they entered into collusion with V.S. Zhavoronkova" director of the nearby AUCCTU tourist center. Zhavoronkova presented fictitious bills to the plant for the rental of premises and the provision of transport services and shared most of the proceeds with the plant's directors. Meanwhile Kalinichenko obtained tourist passes by fraudulent means, and food issued against the passes was sold by center personnel, the profit being passed on to Kalinichenko.

The plant's party committee, the Main Administration of the Ministry of Machine Building, and the ACCTU Central Council for Tourism and Excursions are all to blame for this state of affairs because of their failure to exercise proper control.

V.I. Yazhkunov has been expelled from the party and dismissed from his post, and A.F. Trofimov, the plant party secretary, and N.G. Puzyrev, who at the time of the frauds was chief of the Ministry of Machine Building Main Administration, have been fined.

"The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee strictly reprimanded A.Kh. Abukov, member of the CPSU and chairman of the AUCCTU Central Council for Tourism and Excursions, for the lack of control allowed over the activity of the Yunost Tourist center." V.S. Zhavoronkova has been dismissed.

"The people who encroached on the people's property have been made answerable in law."

CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST OF FEED

LDO21802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The country's farms are continuing the harvest of fodder. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration by 30 June sown and natural grasses had been cut on almost 21 million hectares. About 8.7 million tons of hay, over 19.5 million tons of haylage and over 6.4 million tons of silage had been laid in. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses are reducing the lag in the harvest of feed compared with the same period last year. However, in some zones of the country the tempo is insufficiently high. Little hay has been harvested by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Belorussia, Georgia and some oblasts of the Russian Federation. Farms of Armenia and Moldavia are behind schedule on fulfilling tasks for harvesting dry vitamin mixtures.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 1-2 JULY

LDO30414 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1-2 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

1 July

Winter grain has been harvested on 500,000 hectares in Uzbekistan. The rate of cutting in Kashkadarskaya and Tashkent'skaya oblasts is double that of last year. This year a record grain harvest--3.5 million hectares--is planned for the republic. (0100 GMT)

2 July

Winter grain has been harvested on over 1 million hectares in the country. The greater part of this area is in the Uzbekistan region. Machine operators of Andizhanskaya Oblast are among the first to have completed reaping of winter crops. On an average, many farms have obtained 32-35 quintals per hectare of wheat and barley. Mass gathering of grain is in progress in many rayons of North Caucasus. It is being led by Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR. Many farms in the Crimea are completing work on areas under winter barley. In Tadzhikistan grain crops have been gathered to date on a quarter of the total area. Farmers have started harvesting corn, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Preparations for harvesting are in progress in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Mass gathering of wheat has begun in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. Over 100 harvesting-transport teams have gone over into the fields; reaping equipment is working in two shifts and around the clock on some farms. Practical experience on two farms has shown that not less than 30-35 quintals per hectare will be obtained on average. Farmers of the region have pledged to obtain over 500,000 tons of grain this year. (1100 GMT)

Winter grain crops have been harvested on over 1 million hectares in the country. Winter grain occupies less than one-quarter of the sown area but provides one-third of the total grain yield. This year the area under winter grain has been increased to about 40 million hectares. (1500 GMT)

Mass sales of grain are being conducted by farms in the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan. The harvest is also in progress in the Transcaucasian republics. Harvesting of winter barley has begun throughout the Kuban. Mass reaping of this crop has begun in the Stavropol'skaya. Barley is being harvested in the Ukraine in Crimea and Odesskaya oblasts. As the USSR Ministry of Agriculture reports, conditions are favorable for work in those areas where the harvest is in progress. (1900 GMT)

WEATHER POSES 'THREAT' TO GEORGIAN 5-YEAR PLAN FULFILLMENT

LDO21617 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report under the rubric "In the Georgian CP Central Committee": "So the Farmer Can Conquer the Elements..."]

[Excerpt] The late spring, snowfalls and sharp temperature drop in April and the prolonged rains and unusually low temperatures in May foreordained the extremely difficult strained situation in the republic's agriculture.

The Georgian CP Central Committee has examined the question of urgent measures to overcome the serious difficulties which have arisen in this connection. The decision adopted notes: Despite much work to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures to Prepare and Conduct Spring Field Work in 1980," due to the extremely unfavorable weather conditions the organized completion of the spring sowing and the preparation and harvest of a number of crops have come under threat.

In a number of rayons in Western Georgia stone fruit plantations have been considerably damaged, pests and disease have spread through orchards in Goriyskiy, Karelskiy, Kaspanskiy, Mtskhetskiy, Dushetskiy, Tskhinvalskiy, Znaurskiy and other rayons and a danger of the spread of mildew has arisen in vineyards.

On 26 May over 64,000 hectares of spring crops still remained unsown, including 11,000 hectares of corn for grain. The harvesting of high quality tea began almost 20 days late. As a result, tea procurement was 70,000 tons down in comparison with last year--90,000-100,000 tons taking into account the pledge for the current year. This has created a serious threat to the fulfillment of the 5-year plan not only by agriculture but also by the republic's economy as a whole.

BRIEFS

ZONAL SCIENTIFIC-METHODOLOGICAL CONFERENCE--A zonal scientific-methodological conference of agricultural VUZes has opened in Ussuriysk. This conference is traditional, but perhaps more represented than previous ones, in which scientists and instructors from VUZes of the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East and guests from Moscow, Moldavia and the Ukraine participate. The participants of this conference will discuss a wide range of questions connected with fulfillment of decisions of 25th CPSU Congress on the development of productive forces of the region. There is a shortage of zoological engineers and veterinarians, but something has already been done in this respect. A veterinary faculty has already been opened with 75 students, and still on the agenda is the opening of the faculties of construction in the rural areas, automation and mechanization of agricultural production, mechanization of hydro-melioration work. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 26 Jun 80 SK]

MVD GENERAL DIES 'UNTIMELY' DEATH

LD021053 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] With deep regret the USSR MVD Collegium and Party Committee announce the untimely death of Maj Gen Mikolei Sergeyevich Kiryakov, first deputy chief of a USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs administration, and express their condolences to the deceased's family and friends.

EDITORIAL OUTLINES TASKS IN PREPARATION FOR CPSU CONGRESS

LD021547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Following Lenin's Course"]

[Excerpts] The political life of Soviet society--the society of developed socialism--has been marked by an event of great historical significance which has proved a powerful new accelerator of our great motherland's social progress. A CPSU Central Committee plenum was held recently which resolved to convene the next, 26th CPSU Congress on 23 February 1981, approved the congress agenda and adopted a resolution "On the Soviet Union's International Position and Foreign Policy."

Preparation for the 26th party congress is a powerful lever for boosting the political and labor activeness of both communists and nonparty people. The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed that it is essential to expend the maximum energy to fulfill and overfulfill successfully the plan for the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, to commission promptly projects nearing completion, and to ensure the steady work of the national economy in 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Much has to be done toward the further solution of the capital task of improving work efficiency and quality. Socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming party congress must play its part here.

The inspired, creative labor of millions will strengthen still further our motherland's economic and defense might, which is the basis for the effective implementation of the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course of the party and Soviet state. The Soviet people fully approve this peace-loving course. As a result of the vigorous and multifaceted activity of the USSR and the socialist community, the normalization of the international climate was achieved in the seventies.

These positive changes met with fierce resistance from imperialist reaction. The leading circles of the NATO countries and above all the United States are seeking to delay the objective process of the world's renewal to disrupt in their own favor the military equilibrium which has taken place in the world and to unleash acts of provocation against the socialist and independent countries. The rapprochement of the West's aggressive circles and above all the United States with the Chinese leadership is taking place on an anti-Soviet basis hostile to the cause of peace. The partnership between imperialism and Chinese hegemonism is a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics, dangerous to all mankind, including the U.S. and Chinese peoples.

Having analyzed the prevailing situation in depth, the CPSU Central Committee plenum assigned the Central Committee Politburo the task, even in the present situation whereby the adventurist actions of the United States and its accomplices have caused intensification of the danger of war, of steadily continuing the course of the 24th and 25th party congresses toward the all-round consolidation of the socialist states' fraternal alliance, support for the peoples' just struggle for freedom and independence, peaceful coexistence, the curbing of the arms race, the conservation and development of international detente, and mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres.

At the same time the plenum pointed out that the intrigues of imperialism and other enemies of peace demand our state's constant vigilance and the all-round consolidation of its defense capability, in order to thwart imperialism's plans for achieving military superiority and implementing world diktat. The Soviet people understand this well and fully approve the measures which are being taken in our country to defend and safeguard their security. These measures accord fully with Lenin's teaching and Lenin's behests on the defense of the socialist fatherland and they accord entirely with the interests of progressive mankind and the cause of peace, democracy and social progress.

The valiant Soviet Armed Forces have been and remain the guardians of the people's creative labor and the bulwark of world peace. Thanks to the party's concern they are provided with everything necessary to fulfill this crucial task set by the 25th CPSU Congress. The motherland's armed defenders are firmly following the party's instructions and persistently mastering military skill, raising their vigilance, and learning to make effective use of the weapons and combat equipment entrusted to them. Socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress is developing increasingly widely among the troops and in the fleets.

The Soviet people warmly approve the CPSU Central Committee June plenum decisions, the party's domestic and foreign policy and the activity of its Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This approval was expressed graphically in the reports and speeches and entire work of the 24-25 June third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum resolutions and materials and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report are the focus of attention for Soviet people, including the army and navy servicemen. Widespread propaganda of these very important documents and the masses' mobilization to fulfill the decisions adopted and give a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress are a very important political task. The commanders, political organs, party organizations and all army and navy communists have a great deal to do. They are called on to show graphically and convincingly the transforming force of the policy and activity of Lenin's party and the successes of communist building and to reveal the objective need to strengthen the motherland's defense capability and further enhance the armed forces' combat readiness. All this activity and the army and navy personnel's political enthusiasm must be channeled into further enhancing the combat readiness of units and ships and to a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

Preparation for the congress is taking the form of a graphic new demonstration of the indissoluble unity of party and people. Soviet people are voicing their boundless love for their proven vanguard--the Communist Party--and their readiness to continue to march firmly behind the party, following Lenin's course toward new frontiers in communist building.

70TH BIRTHDAY ACCOLADE FOR MSU BATITSKIY PUBLISHED

LDO21525 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 27 June 1980 publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Marshal of Aviation Ye. Savitskiy under the headline "A Loyal Son of the Motherland: On the 70th Birthday of Marshal of the Soviet Union P.F. Batitskiy." The article begins:

"A prominent place is occupied among the military leaders educated by the Communist Party and promoted to major leadership posts in our armed forces by Marshal of the Soviet Union Pavel Fedorovich Batitskiy." It goes on to give an account of Batitskiy's early life and career in the Soviet Armed Forces, particularly his activity during World War II. There follows a brief account of his role from 1954 through 1965 as commander of the Moscow Air Defense District. The article concludes:

"In 1965 Army General P.F. Batitskiy was appointed first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff. A year later the party entrusted him with the post of commander in chief of the country's Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

"Taking into account the ever increasing significance of the Air Defense Forces, the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government display tireless concern for increasing their combat potential. Units are equipped with new models of combat hardware and work is conducted on developing and improving the operational and strategic forms of application of the Air Defense Forces. Pavel Fedorovich Batitskiy made a great personal contribution to resolving all these problems.

"P.F. Batitskiy's services in the Great Patriotic War and in rearming, developing and improving the Air Defense Forces have been marked with high awards--he is a Hero of the Soviet Union and a holder of many orders and medals. In 1968 the title of Marshal of the Soviet Union was conferred on him.

"Marshal of the Soviet Union P.F. Batitskiy headed the country's Air Defense Forces for 10 years. From 1978 to the present day he has been engaged in responsible work in the USSR Defense Ministry.

"Marshal of the Soviet Union P.F. Batitskiy participates actively in the country's socio-political life. From 1961 he was a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. Pavel Fedorovich is a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

"On Marshal of the Soviet Union Pavel Fedorovich Batitskiy's 70th birthday, his combat friends wish him good health, long life and further successes in his activity in strengthening our motherland's defense capability and the combat capability of its armed forces."